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CHARLES · WILLIAM · ELIOT
PRESIDENT OF HARVARD, 1869-1909
CHARLES · WILLIAM · ELIOT
COLLECTION
IN · HONOR · OF · HIS · NINETIETH · BIRTHDAY
MARCH 20TH 1924
EX DONO
HARVARD ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

FOUNDERS AND BENEFACTORS

OF

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE,

WITH NOTES, CHIEFLY BIOGRAPHICAL.

BY

A. F. TORRY, M.A.,

RECTOR OF MARWOOD, N. DEVON,
FORMERLY FELLOW AND DEAN OF THE COLLEGE.

CAMBRIDGE:
W. METCALFE & SON, PRINTERS, TRINITY STREET.
1888.

[illegible]

PREFACE.

THESE Notes on the Benefactors of the College were begun when the writer was Dean with the view of giving greater reality to the annual Commemoration Service.

In former days a brief description of each gift was appended to the name, titles, and designation of the giver. When the catalogue grew in length it was divided into parts and Commemoration Services held more frequently, one part of the catalogue only being read at each service.

Since 1860 there has been but one annual service of the kind, on May 6, and, as it was necessary to read the whole List of Benefactors, all the explanatory matter was omitted and a mere roll of names recited.

At the commencement of these notes little more was attempted than to reproduce in English the original official account of the benefactions. But as the College archives were further examined, and family and parochial records yielded additional information, the original plan was enlarged. Meanwhile the Editors of the *Eagle* accepted successive instalments of the work for the pages of our College magazine. This explanation seems required to account for the scantiness of the earlier notes when compared with the fulness of later ones, even in the case of less important benefactions.

Catalogues of Benefactors were drawn up very early: one is dated 1528. It therefore existed when 'obits' or 'dirges' were celebrated for individuals. One or more MSS in the Treasury, setting forth at

length the account of particular benefactions, have the appearance of having been compiled for private 'obits.' The Elizabethan Statutes prescribed for the Colleges that form of Commemoration Service or 'Service for Dirge Days,' which remained in use unaltered for 300 years, and which has been but slightly modified since. We still possess the original copies of the Statutes signed by Lord Burghley and other Commissioners. And it is not improbable that the book from which the prayers of the Commemoration Service were read until 1860 is the one originally transcribed for that purpose. The book contains a copy of the Statutes, and, after the Form of Service, a list of Benefactors, the successive additions to which until after the building of the Third Court are indicated by changes in the handwriting.

Other lists were made to be hung up perhaps in the Chapel or Library. John Scott, heraldic painter, received £2 in 1634 for preparing one. One was hung up in Chapel in 1642.

The second list prepared for the Commemoration Services appears to be one dated 1683. It is referred to in *Baker-Mayor* as the Commemoration Book. In it there is a classification of benefactions. First in order come gifts of buildings, including the subscriptions to the Third Court. Then come the bye foundations, as they used to be called, that is the endowments of Fellowships and Scholarships subsequent to those of the Lady Margaret. There is also an excellent list of Benefactors to the Library, but whether the names recorded in it were ever commemorated with the others does not appear. They were for the most part omitted afterwards.

There seems to be some connexion between the Catalogue of 1683 and a MS History of the College, called *Ὑπομνήματα*, by Dr David Morton, Fellow 1652—1682, during the latter part of which time he was six years Senior Bursar and six years President.

Dr Morton's work is of no great interest now, because Mr Baker knew it well and used it, though he speaks slightingly of its historical value. In *Baker-Mayor* it is referred to at some length on p. 9 and elsewhere (see the Index under D. Morton).

The next official catalogue is that which, from the handwriting, we have ventured to ascribe to Dr Lambert. There seems reason to suppose a connexion between this list and Mr Baker's historical researches somewhat of the same kind as that between the former and Dr Morton's. This catalogue has three divisions, adapted for terminal Commemorations. Additions, distinguishable by the handwriting, were appended from time to time until in 1838 Mr Keeling made from it his beautiful copy for the use of the Dean in a book worthy of its purpose. The two former lists were on unbound paper.

MS records of the bye foundations, for the most part appended to copies of the Statutes, must formerly have been numerous. Some are still preserved in the Treasury. Sometimes the title-page tells by whom or for whom the copy was made. Sometimes a list of names shews how departing Fellows passed on their copy to their successors. It was almost necessary that members of the Governing Body should possess such records when so many of the emoluments they had to dispense were subject to restrictions laid down by the founders. The value of these books depends now on entirely different considerations. The Statutes have been superseded, the bye foundations amalgamated, and their restrictions abrogated. The chief interest of the books now is in the notes added by their successive owners. Some of these books may be in private hands. A note in one in the Treasury states that it was purchased at a sale for a few shillings and restored to the College. It is much to be desired that others likewise should be returned to be preserved where they can be collated and compared, and the

information they contain, in some instances absolutely unique, made accessible to those interested in College annals.

The present Catalogue of Founders, &c., whilst arranged in approximately chronological order, has yet its groups of benefactions of similar character. The wants and fashions of each age are reflected in the predominating type of its gifts and endowments.

The half century which followed the foundation of the College and the erection of the buildings necessary for its existence, witnessed chiefly the endowment of additional Fellowships and Scholarships.

The Second Court and the Library are monuments not only of the bounty of the Countess of Shrewsbury and of Bp. Williams, but also of the growth of the College during the 16th century.

Gifts of books were frequent after the completion of the Library.

The Third Court commemorates the Restoration of the Monarchy, the zeal of Bp. Gunning and other Royalist members of the College, and at the same time marks a period when a change in habits and manners was taking place, so that men were no longer content to be herded together in the same apartment so thickly as heretofore.

The commencement of a Fund for the purchase of Advowsons towards the close of the 17th century, followed by a rapid succession of bequests of Advowsons or of money wherewith to purchase them, made the next half-century remarkable as the time when more patronage was acquired by the College than during all the rest of its history.

The latter half of the 18th century was a period of great depression throughout the whole University. Our benefactions were few. No additional buildings were erected, but some of the old ones were defaced. Only lack of funds saved all our red brick walls from being Italianised like the S. side of the First Court.

The beginning of the 19th century found the University arousing to new vigour. Under the leadership of Dr Jas. Wood St John's had its full share in this revival. Benefactions were again multiplied, those of the Master being the most important. The Fourth Court is our material monument to this time of activity.

In the latter half of the century the numerical increase of the University and the extension of the range of its studies has surpassed anything that had been experienced since the golden days of literature in the early years of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. This period is marked with us by the erection of the New Chapel, the Master's Lodge, the Chapel Court, and by several valuable endowments.

These Notes lay no claim to originality. They are necessarily a compilation from existing materials. Nevertheless, the writer believes that they contain as much information, not elsewhere to be met with in a published form, as can reasonably be looked for in such a record.

The following works have been consulted and freely borrowed from:—Baker's *History of the College*, edited by Professor Mayor; Cooper's *Memorials of Cambridge* and *Athenæ Cantabrigienses; Appendix B of the Report on Education*, 1818; Mr Mullinger's *History of the University of Cambridge;* Professor Babington's *History of the Infirmary and Chapel of the Hospital St John's;* Mr Freeman's *Notes on the College Pictures;* Willis and Clark's *Architectural History of the University;* and various other books and pamphlets.

Of its long roll of munificent Benefactors the College may justly be proud.

The following lines were prefixed to the Catalogue of Benefactors of 1683 and to the MS History by Dr David Morton:—

Splendida magnificos Fundatrix aspice sumptus
Quos dedit, et tantam turba sequuta Ducem.
Perlege qua scripta est, qua parte vaciva tabella
Inscribe: illa oculum postulat, ista manum.

Nullus Apollineo viduetur Sumptus honore
Nec cineres metuant Munera nec tineas
Quid stas tarda manus? viden' ut prævertere tentant
Parcas festivo Carmina nostra pede?

The Catalogue of Benefactors,

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

The mark (†) is prefixed to some names to indicate that they have not been of late years included in the list read at the Annual Commemoration on May 6.

The most illustrious Princess LADY MARGARET, Countess of Richmond and Derby, mother of King Henry VIIth, laid the first foundations of the College, A.D. 1508.

She provided for the building of the First Court and for the endowment of Fifty Fellows and as many Scholars, but died before she was able to carry her plans into execution.

The estates left by her will were valued at upwards of £400 per annum, but the king, Henry VIII, limited the foundation to £50 per annum, besides the revenues of the ancient Hospital of St. John. The number of Fellows and Scholars was consequently much diminished.

The Lady Margaret's executors also founded in her name lecturerships in Greek and Hebrew, and four public examinerships; they further endowed the Master and certain Senior Fellows, and made provision for a yearly commemoration of the Foundress.

There are portraits of the Foundress in the Hall, Combination Room, Master's Lodge, and *Liber Memorialis*. An old statue of her stands in a niche on West side of the First Court over the door leading to the Hall; a modern one at the entrance to the Chapel represents her treading "Ignorance" under foot. Her arms are shewn in the great oriel window of the Hall and in the *Liber Memorialis*. She is also depicted on the ceiling of the Chapel as one of the worthies of the sixteenth century.

JOHN FISHER, Bishop of Rochester, "by whose advice and persuasion with the Foundress the College was first undertaken," was also the principal agent in carrying out the design. "By all means that were in his power he took care that it should be brought to perfection, both by giving it Statutes and laws, and by procuring it endowments." He himself founded four Fellowships and two Scholarships.

The other executors of the Foundress who assisted him were Dr. Hornby and Mr. Hugh Ashton, but "almost the whole weight of the affair leaned" on Bp. Fisher.

The old house was dissolved January 20, 1510. The charter of the new foundation was given April 9, 1511.

Bishop Fisher was born about 1459, B.A. 1487, Master of Michaelhouse 1497, subsequently President of Queens' College, Margaret Professor of Divinity 1503, Bishop of Rochester 1504, being the same year elected Chancellor of the University, which office he retained until his death in 1535.

There are portraits of Bishop Fisher in the Hall and Master's Lodge. A statue at the entrance of the Chapel represents him treading "Vice" under foot. He is also depicted on the ceiling of the Chapel standing next to the Foundress. His arms are shewn in the great oriel window of the Hall, and in the *Liber Memorialis*. Attached to the old Chapel at the N.E. corner was his Chantry, the only one (of four) remaining in use until the new Chapel was built. It was entered by three arches. One of these arches, which was of stone, with two others, to replace the two of clunch, are now in the south wall of the present Ante-Chapel.

In honour of Bp. Fisher 'all the stalls' ends in the queere..had graven in them by the joyner a Fish and an eere of wheat. But after he had suffered at London, my Lord Crumwell' had the present figures put in their places. Fisher's arms were also taken down, his name removed from the list of benefactors and his scholarships added to those of the Foundress.

HENRY EDIALL, Archdeacon of Rochester, in conjunction with Bishop Fisher, founded four Scholarships in memory of

JOHN MORTON, Cardinal Archbishop of Canterbury.

Archbishop Morton graduated at Oxford, he was made Bishop of Ely in 1478, translated to Canterbury in 1486, and died in 1500. He left money for students both at Oxford and Cambridge. Archdeacon Ediall and John Ryse, two of his executors, bestowed the scholarships on the College (Cooper's *Memorials*).

The College list of Benefactors assigns to Fisher a share in the foundation.

Cardinal Morton's arms are in the great oriel window of the Hall.

HUGH ASHTON, Archdeacon of York, one of Lady Margaret's executors, gave £800 in 1537 to found four Fellowships and as many Scholarships.

His executors paid £7. 12*s.* 10½*d.* and 536¼ oz. of plate (*quas parcellas nullus sociorum unquam vidit*, and then in another hand: *quia magister vendidit sine consensu illorum*) for a solemn obit to be kept for the souls of Ashton and his friends, and of Lady Margaret on Jan. 4 every year, the day of Ashton's burial; the Master or his deputy to receive 2*s.*, each Fellow 1*s.*, each Scholar 6*d.*; provided they remain during the whole service (*Mayor-Baker*, p. 353).

When the Catalogue of Benefactors had been read in the Commemoration Service, three chapters of the Statutes were read, though the order for this is comparatively modern, then 'the three last Psalmes' were sung; 'dureing which the money' was 'distributed to Fellowes and Schollars.' This custom was discontinued when the Statutes of 1860 came into operation.

Ashton died Dec. 1522, and was buried, perhaps in the Chapel, but more probably at York. There was a chantry to his memory, containing his monument, on the north side of the old Chapel outside the quire, which had been desecrated long before the Chapel was taken down. The monument with its two images, 'one lively the other deadly', was removed into the present Ante-Chapel. His *rebus*, an *ash* growing out of a gilded *tun*, which is profusely represented on the canopy of the monument, appears to be the only specimen of its kind remaining in the College. Besides that of Bp. Fisher, already mentioned, there was one of Dr. Keyton on his monument.

JOHN RIPLINGHAM, D.D., founded two Scholarships, Sep. 10, 1516.

He was of Kingston upon Hull, sometime Fellow of Queens' College, surveyor of the works of Great St. Mary's, subsequently Chantor of Beverley Minster, Rector of Stretham, and of St. Martin, Vintry, London. He died in March or April, 1519.

JAMES BERESFORD founded two Fellowships and as many Scholarships, Feb. 12, 1519–20.

He was Vicar of Chesterfield and of Worksworth in Derbyshire. He died July 13, 1520, and was buried in the Cathedral of Lichfield, of which he was a prebendary.

SIR MARMADUKE CONSTABLE gave the manor of Millington, valued at about £8 per annum and £200 in money to found one Fellowship and four Scholarships. He died April 27, 1520.

One of his executors was Dr. John Constable (Dean of Lincoln), who founded the Scholarships, July 4, 1522. The Fellowship was to be held by a priest to pray for the soul of Sir M. Constable (date uncertain).

His arms are in the old oriel window of the Hall.

JOHN BAILEY (or Bayley) of Syrescote, county Stafford, gave £115 for one Fellow. (September, 1527).

Augmented 13*s.* 4*d.* annually by his executor, Mr. Nicholas Agard, who paid £17 for that purpose.

ROBERT DUCKETT, Rector of Chevening, Kent, who died in 1521, founded two Scholarships, and left 20*s.* per annum for the celebration of his exsequies.

THOMAS LINACRE founded a Medical Lectureship in 1521, for which he paid to the College £221. 13*s.* 4*d.*

He died Oct. 20, 1524, æt. 64, and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral.

He was Physician to K. Henry VIII. and the first president of the Royal College of Physicians.

He also founded two medical lectureships at Merton Coll., Oxford.

There is a bust of him in bronze by Sir Henry Cheere in the library of All Souls, Oxford, of which College he was sometime Fellow.

His arms are in the old oriel window of the Hall, and there is a statue of him on a buttress on the North side of the Chapel.

JOHANNA ROKEBY or Rooksby, widow of Sir Richard Rokeby, left £170 July, 1526, for a Fellow in Priest's orders.

ROBERT HOLITREEHOLM, clerk, gave £120, A.D. 1525, for one Fellow.

EDWARD GREGSON, B.D., Rector of Fladbury, in Worcestershire, founded in 1527 two Fellowships and a Scholarship.

He paid for this foundation £829. 13*s.* 4*d.*

WILLIAM FELL, D.D., Archdeacon of Nottingham, left £230 for one Fellow and two Scholars, and £80 for two sub-lecturers, May, 1535.

The college undertook to 'fynd ij comon Reders in arte, called ij Sublectors the whiche shalbe daly assystant to the principall lector both in Redyng of lectures to the young scholers in the hall of the said collyge, and also in heryng of the Rehersyng of the same lectors with almaner of other lectors and exersices and Actes what so euer thabee which shall forton to be kepte in the hall aforsayd or in any other place of the sayd college,' each sublector to be paid 6*s.* 8*d.* quarterly by the treasurers.

In consideration of 40 marks received from Wm. Fell, D.D., the college covenants (18 Sept., 16, Hen. 8) to 'Kepe a dirge with a masse of requiem ons in euery yere to be songen and said.'

ROBERT SIMPSON, Rector of Layer Marney in Essex, left £120, 26 July, 1529, for one Fellow.

JOHN DOWMAN, LL.D., Rector of Pocklington, Yorks., Archdeacon of Suffolk, Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's, &c., left lands, A.D. 1515, for five Scholarships, and A.D. 1525, £140 for nine Proper Sizars.

His scholars were to be of Pocklington School, which he had founded, and the patronage of which he gave to the College. He also founded two chantries in St. Paul's Cathedral, to which the Master and Fellows were to appoint Scholars of the College. He died Nov. 11, 1526. His arms are in the old oriel window of the Hall.

By a special Statute, 1859, the Scholarships are now replaced by four Exhibitions of £40 a year each, limited by way of preference to Students who had been at least two years at Pocklington School, and the College patronage is represented by the right to nominate one Governor.

JOHN KEYTON, D.D., prebendary of? Sarum, gave £400, November 1533, for two Fellows and two Scholars.

Between two buttresses of the south wall of the old Chapel, and west of the quire, stood Dr. Keyton's Chapel. It is shewn in Loggan's view of the Chapel (A.D. 1688). In Prof. Babington's *History of the Infirmary and Chapel* there is a Plate of the Altar-tomb of Keyton's Chantry. Baker speaks of Dr. Keyton as Archdeacon of Leicester, but Cooper thinks this must be a mistake.

THOMAS THIMBLEBY, Doctor of Decrees, June 24, 1535, gave jewels, plate, and £180 in money for one Fellow and one Scholar.

†ROBERT SHORTON, D.D., the first Master of the College, gave 100 marks for an annual dirge. During his Mastership he gave £10 towards paving the hall.

He was 'dispensed with' from certain duties incident to his D.D. degree, and subsequently from attending masses, exsequies, and congregations, 'propter ejus labores multiplices et diversa negotia quæ habet circa coll. Sti Jo. Evang.'

He was afterwards Master of Pembroke Hall, to which he was a considerable benefactor, as he was also to the church at Stoke, near Clare in Suffolk, of which he was Dean, and where he died on October 17, 1535. His arms are in the old oriel window of the Hall, and there is a portrait of him in the Master's Lodge.

ROGER LUPTON, LL.D., of Sedberg, Yorkshire, Canon of Windsor, Provost of Eton, Prebendary of Lincoln,

&c., gave to the College the patronage of Sedbergh School which he founded. He also gave £1000 in 1528, and again £400 in 1536 for two Fellows and eight Scholars, 100 marks was also bequeathed for his obit.

His arms are in the old oriel window of the Hall.

A window to his memory was placed in the South side of the present Chapel by the late Rev. H. H. Hughes, Rector of Layham, Suffolk, who held a Fellowship of his foundation from 1817 to 1838.

In place of the Scholarships founded by Dr. Lupton and Mr. Hebblethwaite there were established, by Statute of 1859, six Exhibitions of the yearly value of £33. 6*s*. 8*d*. tenable for three years, to be called the Lupton and Hebblethwaite Exhibitions, limited by way of preference to scholars of Sedbergh School.

The nomination of one of the Governors is now vested in the College.

†NICHOLAS METCALFE, third Master, 1518–1537, gave £80 and £40 towards buildings which were afterwards removed to make way for the Second Court.

He was Archdeacon of Rochester, c. 1515, and Chaplain to Bishop Fisher. Roger Ascham speaks very highly of him in his *Scholemaster*, and he is the model master of a college in Thomas Fuller's *Holy State*.

His buildings, necessitated by the increase in the number of Students, formed a small outer court W. of the kitchens. They projected considerably across the back lane. The N. side had a wooden gallery for the use of the Master, and was so placed as not to interfere with the passage through the screens. They are shewn in the map, dated 1574, published as the frontispiece to Prickett and Wright's Edition of Fuller's History of the University. They were begun in 1528 and removed when the present Second Court was erected. "As for out-lodgings (like galleries, necessary evils in popular churches) he (the good Master of a College) rather tolerates than approves them."

"Besides the services he did the College from its foundation, having been his patron's constant agent from Rochester to Cambridge....his services were such, and the accessional endowments under him were so many, as a hundred years after can hardly produce."

He is commemorated by a brass plate in the Ante-Chapel, thus inscribed:

Nicholaus Metcalfe hȝus Collegii
Magister biginti annos quarto die
Julii magistratu excessit [et bestras]
ad Deum [preces behementer expetit]
Anno Dni MCCCCCCXXXVII.

The words enclosed in brackets are partially obliterated. Dr. Metcalfe is depicted on the ceiling of the new Chapel amongst the worthies of the 16th century. His arms are in the old oriel window of the Hall.

†THOMAS THOMPSON, D.D., left £5. 6*s*. 8*d*. per annum to 'two poor preachers,' originally two chaplains, to officiate in the Chapel which bore his name. This chantry was a small, low building fitted into the angle between the west wall of the range of chambers forming the front of the College and the south wall of the Chapel. It did not extend beyond the second buttress. It seems to have been the old Sacristy slightly altered, and older than Bp. Fisher's, Ashton's, or Keyton's chantries. It is depicted by Loggan (1688), and is mentioned by Baker as still existing in 1707. It is not known when it was pulled down, but the removal was so complete that only very slight traces of its foundations could be found in 1869, when the doorway leading into the Chapel, an altar tomb, a hagioscope and other remains were discovered under the plaster of the south wall of the Chapel, as shewn in Prof. Babington's book (plate 4).

Dr. Thompson appears to have been of the County of Durham and of Pembroke Hall. He was afterwards Vicar of Enfield, Middlesex, Master of Christ's Coll., and twice Vice-Chancellor. He died in 1540.

†WILLIAM CHAMBRE, of Royston, who died 1546, granted 13*s*. 4*d*. per annum for a sermon at Royston on every Rogation Monday by a Fellow of this House.

CATHARINE, Duchess Dowager of Suffolk, gave in 1552 an annual rent-charge of £6. 13*s*. 4*d*. on estates at Parham for four poor Scholars.

The Duchess was the sole daughter and heir of William, Lord Willoughby of Eresby. The benefaction was in commemoration of her sons, Henry and Charles Brandon, successively Dukes of Suffolk, who were students of the College. They were youths of extraordinary promise. Sir John Cheke instructed them in Greek and Bucer superintended their education. They were skilled in Latin, Greek, French and Italian, were well read in the laws and history, fond of music and drawing, and delighted in the conversation of the learned. They were made Knights of the Bath at the coronation of King Edward VI. The sweating sickness breaking out in Cambridge their mother removed them to the palace of the Bishop of Lincoln at Buckden, Hunts. Immediately after their arrival there they were seized with the fatal epidemic and died in a few hours, July 15, 1551. Verses to their memory were published by the leading scholars of both Universities.

The arms of the Duchess are in the great oriel window of the Hall.

†ROBERT CARTER in 1563 devised an estate in London to the Company of Fishmongers, directing that out of the rent the annual sum of £4 should be paid to a poor Scholar of this College.

SIR AMBROSE CAVE, K.B., Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, who died 1568, gave £10 per annum, charged on land at Appleby, Nuneaton, for two Divinity Students.

This benefaction was due to the influence of Lord Burghley, to whom a Latin letter was addressed, 5 cal. April, 1572, thanking him for his favour in procuring the donation, and in excusing the fee for the privy seal. Sir Ambrose left a similar endowment to Magdalen Coll. Oxford. He was probably a member of that house as well as of St. John's.

†WILLIAM LITTLEBURY in 1571 bequeathed £200 for an exhibition in this or Christ's College.

JOHN THURLESTONE, M.A., Master of Archbishop Holgate's Hospital and Grammar School of Hinxworth, Yorkshire, gave £90 in 1572 to found a Scholarship.

The Scholar was to receive £1. 6*s*. 8*d*. yearly ..... to have his chamber in his seniority, ...' his readinge in the Hall, launder and barbour as other Scholers haue, and to be discharged of all Cooke's wages at the coste' of the College.

JOHN GWYNNE (or Wynne), LL.D., left a rent-charge of £40 per annum on his estates in Caernarvonshire, for two Fellows and three Scholars. These were reduced by a decree in Chancery in 1650 to three Scholarships.

Dr. Gwynne, uncle of Owen Gwynne, 18th Master, was elected Fellow of the College, March 21, 1547, Senior Fellow 1553, Prebendary of Llanvair in the Church of Bangor, and afterwards sinecure Rector of Llanrhaiadr in Denbighshire. He sat in Parliament for the town of Cardigan and the county of Caernarvon successively.

Owen Gwynne, the Master, was one of the first Scholars and subsequently a Fellow on this foundation.

The foundation appears now to be lost. No payment of the rent-charge has been made since 1825.

JOHN PARKHURST, D.D., Bishop of Norwich, gave 100 marks to the Library.

He was of Magdalen and then of Merton College, Oxford, tutor to John (afterwards Bishop) Jewel, Vicar of Cleeve, Glouc., fled from England during Queen Mary's reign, consecrated Bp. of Norwich 1560, died 1574. The verses he wrote on the death of the two young Dukes of Suffolk, above mentioned, are given in Fuller's History of the University.

†JAMES PILKINGTON, D.D., Bishop of Durham, 10th Master, gave about fifty books to the Library.

He was of Rivington, in Lancashire, where he founded a Grammar School, and left the patronage of it to the College. Fellow 1539, an exile during Queen Mary's reign, he lived sometime at Basle, and afterwards preached to the English congregations at Geneva, during which time he wrote several commentaries, though Baker says those on St. Peter and Ecclesiastes were never published. Returning on the accession of Elizabeth he was made Master in 1560, and the same year Bp. of Durham. He resigned the Mastership in 1561. He died and was buried at Bishop Auckland in 1575, æt 55, but his body was removed to Durham and buried near the high altar in the Cathedral.

The College now nominates a Governor of Rivington School.

†ROBERT HORNE, D.D., Bishop of Winchester, gave MSS. and printed books to the Library.

Fellow 1536, he was made Dean of Durham, his native diocese, in 1551. He fled to Germany in Queen Mary's reign and became the head of the Episcopal party at Frankfort. Queen Elizabeth made him Bishop of Winchester in 1560. He was one of the Reformers at the Westminster Conference in 1559, and read their paper against the Latin service. He was one of the translators of the Bishops' Bible, the portion assigned to him being from the Song of Solomon to the Lamentations of Jeremiah. "A worthy man," writes Fuller, "but constantly ground betwixt two opposite parties, papists and sectaries. Both of these in their pamphlets sported with his name, as hard in nature and crooked in conditions; not being pleased to take notice how horn in Scripture importeth power, preferment and safety.... He died in Southwark, June 1, 1580, and lieth buried in his own cathedral near to the pulpit."

THOMAS ASHTON, the first Master of Shrewsbury School, founded two Scholarships and two Exhibitions.

He graduated in 1559-60, was Fellow of Trin. Coll., 1562, M.A., 1563. He made Shrewsbury School one of the largest and most famous then in England. The charter of the school was granted in 1551 by Edward VI., but the king died before it could be opened. It was in abeyance during the reign of Mary. The date of the actual opening is 1562. Ashton was the

first Master but resigned in seven years. He obtained from the Queen the grant of the tithes of Chirbury. By Elizabeth's indenture the Bailiffs and Burgesses were bound to apply the profits of her grant "according to such orders and constitutions as shall be taken in that behalf by Thomas Ashton, Clerk, now Schoolmaster of the said grammar school." The orders and constitutions dated 1577 are set forth in Appendix Q, Vol. IV., of the Public Schools Commission Report, 1864, and also in *Mayor-Baker*, pp. 405-413. St. John's was to appoint the Head Master and to receive notice of all vacancies.

'This year, 1577, and ye XXIXth daye of August being frydaye Master Asten that godly father departid this present lyffe a lytyll besydes Cambridge who before hys deathe cam to Salop and there prechid famously and dyd fynyshe and seale up Indentures to the full accomplyshme't and annuitie of *CXXli* for the sufficient fyndinge of the schoolemast^{r} there in Salop w^{ch} he of hys greate suyte before was a travelar to the queene's m^{tie} for the augme'tac'on to that anuall porshyon and so fynyshinge all things gyving the sayd towne of Salop a frindly farewell and w in a foureteene dayes after dyeed.' *(MS. Chronicle, in the Library of Shrewsbury School).*

Certain rent-charges were left for the fulfilment of Ashton's bequests, in accordance with which the Corporation of Shrewsbury still pays £17 annually to the College. The Scholarships, &c., are replaced by one exhibition. Other school Exhibitions, formerly tenable only at St. John's, can now be held at any College in Oxford or Cambridge. The Head Master is now elected by a Board of Governors, of which our Master is *ex officio* a member.

The most noble WILLIAM CECIL, Lord Burghley, K.G., Lord High Treasurer of England, and Chancellor of this University, gave in 1581 £30 per annum to increase the payments to the 24 Foundress' Scholars from 7*d* to 12*d* weekly, and for other purposes. He also gave Communion Plate to the Chapel.

He was born 13 Sep. 1520, educated at Grantham and Stamford Schools, admitted May, 1535, under Dr. Metcalf, then Master, who 'seeing his diligence and towardness would often give him money to encourage him: he was so toward studuous and so earely capable as he was reader of the Sophistrie lecture, being but sixteen yeres old.' After six years' residence without taking a degree he became a member of Gray's Inn.

He was Chancellor of the University forty years, 1559-1598, and 'as he was a true friend to the University, so particularly he was a constant patron and protector of this' which he 'usually styled his *beloved college.*' The benefactions which bear his name are but a small part of his favours. 'In one word,' adds Mr. Baker, 'he was another Bishop Fisher to the Society.'

He accompanied Queen Elizabeth on her visit to Cambridge in 1563-4, on which occasion he was created M.A. with the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Leicester and others of the Court.

He was chief of the Commissioners who framed the Statutes by which the University was governed for nearly 200 years. He died Aug. 4, 1598, and was buried at St. Martin's, Stamford, in which church there is a rich monument to his memory between the chancel and north aisle.

In acknowledgment of his bounty, Lord Burghley was during his life to nominate two of the Lady Marg. Scholars. Also the College was to send yearly one person, having authority and ability to preach, to make a sermon at St. Martin's in Stamford Baron, and one to make a sermon in Chesthunt parish church, both sermons to be made about the time of the receipt of the rents, in which sermons the preachers 'shall yearlie onelie for a memory declare the gift of the said Lorde Burghley to the said colledge, and the usage thereof for the reliefe of the said 24 scollers, so as suche as hereafter shall be chargeable with the foresaid severall yearlie payments maie knowe howe the said graunts hadd their begynninge.' Each of the 24 scholars yearly shall put into Latin verses some of these sentences of Scripture, viz. *Maledictus*, etc., Jer. xvii. 5, 7; Ecclus. iii. 22, vii. 40, xi. 14, xxxii. 4, 10 (adding after *vix* cum necesse fuerit)—13, xii. 1.; 1 Cor. i. 26 (omitting *quia non..nobiles sed*)—29; 2 Tim. ii. 22—25; 'So as every of the said 24 schollers shall seuerallie make in lattyne and write foure or more exameter or Iambik verses subscribinge the same with his propre name and the daie of the moneth and yeare of oure Lorde: whiche said verses shalbe yearlie presented to the said Lord Burghley duringe his life at the tyme of the payment of the said seuerall yearlie rents.' A letter from Wm. Earl of Salisbury, 20 Apr. 1632, fixes the times of sermons at Hatfield and Quixwold (the place being changed from Chesthunt) to the end 'that being an eare-witness of the prechers' merits I may with more confidence endeavour their good and preferment.' Sermons at Stamford and Hatfield are still preached by Fellows of the College, usually on the Sunday after St. Luke's Day and on the second Sunday after the Feast of St. Michael, and exercises in Latin and Greek verse presented to the Marq. of Exeter and Salisbury.

By a special Statute of 1859 the Marquess of Exeter has the right to nominate to an Exhibition of £20 per an. a properly qualified student of Stamford School, and the Marquess of Salisbury the right to nominate to an Exhibition of £10 per an. a properly qualified student of Westminster or Hoddesdon School. The Marquess of Exeter pays a rent-charge of £20 to the College annually and the Marquis of Salisbury a rent-charge of £10. The College now nominates a Governor of Stamford School instead of nominating, as formerly, the Head Master to be elected by the Mayor of Stamford.

A massive silver gilt Chalice and Paten is preserved which may have been Lord Burghley's, it is apparently of the 16th century. In 1632, when the College was turned into a prison by the Puritans, the Earl of Salisbury interceded for the Communion Plate to be spared. The sons of this Earl, Charles Viscount Cranborne and Robert Cecil, who were admitted Fellow Commoners in 1634, presented two silver flagons, which bear their names and arms. The silver gilt Communion Plate now in use was presented in 1728 by Brownlow, 8th Earl of Exeter. It is engraved with the Earl's arms and those of the College. It consists of 2 flagons, a large paten, 4 chalices, 4 small

patens and a large alms dish with the following inscription: *Deo et Ecclesiæ Coll Div Johan Evang Cant Haec Vasa perpulchre Deaurata (Quadringentas uncias pendentia) Sacra esse voluit Honorat^mus D^s D^s Brownlowe Comes Exon Tanquam Indicium Animi vere Munifici erga Collegium Nutritium* 1728.

A statue of Lord Burghley, given by the present Marquess of Exeter, stands on the buttress next to the main entrance of the Chapel. His arms are in the great oriel window of the Hall, and there are portraits of him in the Master's Lodge.

†LADY MILDRED, second wife of Lord Burghley, one of the learned daughters of Sir Ant. Cooke, gave £20, and presented a polyglot Bible to the Library.

'She gave a some of money to the Master of St. John's Colledg, to procure to have fyres in the hall of that colledg uppon all Sondays and holly-dayes betwixt the fest of all Sayntes and Candlemas, whan ther war no ordinary fyres of the charge of the colledg.' And 'very many books in Greke, of divinitie and physick, and of other sciences.' She was the real foundress of Dr. Goodman's scholarships (see below).

Lady Burghley's arms are in the great oriel window of the Hall. The Marquess of Salisbury is descended from Lady Mildred; the Marquis of Exeter from Lady Mary, Lord Burghley's first wife, sister of Sir John Cheke.

GABRIEL GOODMAN, D D., Dean of Westminster, gave, Feb. 20, 1579, lands in Branesdale, Yorks., and £18. 13*s*. 4*d*. in money for two Scholars.

He was Lady Burghley's chaplain. His scholars not seldom call themselves hers. One of them is registered thus: *ego Johannes Ogle Lincolniensis admissus sum discipulus* (*ex fundatione Dominæ Burghley* erased) *pro doctore Goodman Marcij vndecimo* 1585. In a letter of thanks to him for his benefaction the College urges him to thank the unknown benefactor.

He was born at Ruthin, 1529, educated at Christ's Coll: B.A. 1549-50, soon after elected Fellow of Jesus Coll: D.D., a member of St. John's, 1564. He was Dean of Westminster 40 years, and was buried in the Abbey in 1601. He founded the Grammar School at Ruthin, his birth-place, where Bp. Williams was educated. A list of his other numerous benefactions is given in Cooper's *Athenæ* II. 318. He translated the first Epistle to the Corinthians for the Bishops' Bible, and also assisted Dr. William Morgan in his translation of the Bible into Welsh, and it is said he defrayed the cost thereof.

The Bransdale estate pays £8 a year to the College. It is said to be vested in the College subject to a lease, granted 19 Elizabeth, for 1000 years.

FRANCES JERMYN, sister of Sir Robert Jermyn, of Rushbrooke, Suffolk, endowed a Scholarship.

By her will, 10 Sep., 1581, she gave to the maintenance of one Scholarship in Trin. Coll. and one at S. J. C. so much as should be thought

sufficient by her exors. Sir Rob. to nominate during his life such as be 'meete and able in respect of wytte learninge vertew and pouertie....apte to learne Logicke in the Hall' and not under 14 yrs. of age. The exors. judge a yearly stipend of £5 to be sufficient, and Sir Robt. gives a rent-charge of that amount out of his manor of Badwell in Stanton, Suffolk.

WILLIAM SPALDING, yeoman, of Tamworth, in Suffolk, gave £60, to which his brother, Wm. Spalding, of Great Barton, added £20 for a Scholar.

Sir Robt. Jermyn was to nominate the College where the Scholarship was to be founded, the Scholar to be chosen from Bury School.

In place of the Scholarships on this foundation and on that of Mr. Symonds, of Gislingham, an Exhibition was established by Statute in 1858 of the yearly value of £18, to be called the 'Spalding and Symonds' Exhibition, to be given by way of preference to scholars of Bury St. Edmund's Grammar School.

†WILLIAM CARDINALL, ESQ., in 1595 founded Exhibitions for two poor Scholars.

Born at Dedham, he studied for a time at St. John's, but left without a degree and entered Gray's Inn. He died c. 1596, leaving lands at Much Bromley to Dr. Chapman, V. of Dedham, for his life, and afterwards to the Dedham Grammar School upon trust, to employ the rents and profits in maintaining two poor Scholars at St. John's College.

[Bishop Latimer in his sermon *Of the Plough* says: 'In times past when any rich man died in London they were wont to help the Scholars of the Universities with exhibitions.. When I was a Scholar at Cambridge myself I knew many that had relief of the rich men in London.'

St. John's has many records of this kind of munificence.]

HENRY HEBBLETHWAYTE, citizen and draper of London, gave £500 in 1587 for one Fellow and two Scholars.

The college having received the money 'to the end that by some foundacion in wryteinge a perpetual memorye of the Benevolent mind of the same Henery Heblethwayt towards the said Collidge and of his zelous affection towards poor Scollars therein may remayne for euer hereafter,' covenant within one year to invest the money as directed..... Also to elect into the fellowship 'Rob. Heblethwayt now a graduate.'

His arms are in the old oriel window of the Hall. A stained glass window to his memory was placed in the present chapel, on the north side, by the Rev. Jos. Hindle, Vicar of Higham, in Kent, who held the Fellowship on his foundation from 1818 to 1830.

For the 'Lupton and Hebblethwaite' Exhibitions replacing the above-mentioned Scholarships see the note on Roger Lupton, D.D.

SIR HENRY BILLINGSLEY gave three houses in in London, Feb. 1590-1, and £20 in money for three Scholars.

The money was to buy land of the value of 20*s.* per an. in order that 1/4 of the benefaction might remain to the use of the College according to the statute.

H. B. was a Scholar of the College in 1551, but did not graduate. He applied himself to trade in London, being a member of the Company of Haberdashers. After being Sheriff in 1584 he was elected Lord Mayor 1596, and knighted during his tenure of office. He represented the City of London in Parliament 1603-4 and died in 1606. He was an eminent Mathematician, Editor of Euclid, and author of papers relating to shipping. His son Henry was a Fellow-Commoner of the College, and it is thought that Wm. Billingsley, scholar, 1579, and Fellow, 1585, was also his son.

†RICHARD PLATT, Alderman and sometime Sheriff of London, in 1600 founded Aldenham School, in Hertfordshire.

The College was to nominate three Masters of Arts, from whom the Brewers' Company, of which he was a member, was to choose one for Head Master of the School. To the Master he left a house, with orchard and garden, and £20 a year. His son, Sir Hugh Platt, author of many curious books, was a graduate of this College, and his grandson, Wm. Platt, was one of our munificent benefactors.

The College now nominates a Governor of Aldenham School.

WALTER SAWKINS, a London citizen, left 40*s.* per annum for a Student in Divinity, being the rent of a house in Wood Street.

The house still remains in possession of the College.

To MARY, COUNTESS OF SHREWSBURY, we owe our beautiful Second Court. She also gave a piece of tapestry, the last mention of which in the College accounts is that it was hung up in the Hall in 1722; probably it was lost two years later when a quantity of new wainscotting was erected.

The daughter of Sir William Cavendish, of Chatsworth, she was born April 22, 1556. She was married to Gilbert Talbot, afterwards Earl of Shrewsbury, whose full consent was given to her munificence. She assisted in bringing about the marriage of her niece, Lady Arabella Stuart, for which she was imprisoned and heavily fined by James I. She died in 1632.

Her statue over the gateway of the Second Court, the work of Thos. Burman, was presented to the College in 1671 by her nephew, the famous cavalier general, William Cavendish, the 'loyal' Duke of Newcastle. Another statue of her stands on a buttress of the Chapel near the E. end of the S. side. There are portraits of her in the Master's Lodge, and her arms are carved below her statue in the Second Court and represented in the great oriel window of the Hall.

The Second Court was begun in 1598, the N. side being undertaken first on account of Dr. Metcalfe's buildings on the opposite side. The date of its completion may still be seen on two ornamental gutters, ANO $\overline{DO}$ on the one, 1599 on the other. The whole Court was finished in 1602. The architect was Ralph Simons, who also built the older parts of Emmanuel and Sidney, and designed the great Court of Trinity College. The inscription on his picture in the Lodge of Emman. Coll. speaks of him as the most accomplished (*peritissimus*) architect of his age. The first contract was for £3400, and the materials of the buildings to be removed; £205 was afterwards allowed for additions and improvements. The ultimate cost was £3655. The Countess paid £2700, her misfortunes preventing her from completely carrying out the work. The undertaking was an unfortunate one for the contractors. It involved them in a law-suit with the College, and Gilbert Wigge, the builder, was imprisoned for a time. Simons, also, had the misfortune to lose one of his hands.

The plans signed by Simons and Wigge are preserved in the Library, bound up with those of the old stone bridge. They afford an interesting contrast to the detailed plans of modern times, being comparatively meagre outline sketches, which were not even strictly adhered to. They contain for instance no sketch of the oriel windows in the centre of the N. and S. sides.

[illegible] the V [illegible] who were [illegible] must have seen [illegible] and [illegible] and have [illegible] over the [illegible] who [illegible] in the most [illegible] manner.

[illegible] the [illegible] of the N side [illegible] was assigned to the Master. The principal [illegible] and the most remarkable feature of the [illegible] was the Long Gallery which originally [illegible] from the V wall [illegible] which Simons placed [illegible] this is still shewn [illegible] which is ornamented by plaster enrichments [illegible] Unfortunately this [illegible] has been much mutilated. It runs about [illegible] the V and was assumed in order to obtain [illegible] and vestibule to the Library. This alteration, however, was evidently so managed that the Gallery still presented a clear space from the Lodge [illegible] the Library [illegible] even by a partition [illegible] separate the staircase [illegible] Carter, writing in 1753, [illegible] "The Master's Lodge hath many good and [illegible] apartments but especially the Long Gallery, [illegible] is the largest room in the University, and [illegible] with the Library that opens into it, makes a [illegible] shewing view." In the last century it was [illegible] into rooms, of which the Drawing Room, [illegible] the oriel window and one of the large [illegible] was 50 feet long. When the present Lodge [illegible] the Combination Room, 93 ft. long, [illegible] out of it.

[illegible] speaks disparagingly of the Court as a [illegible] building not likely to last as long as the first, [illegible] was erected nearly 100 years earlier. It soon [illegible] to need repairs. In 1701 it was deemed [illegible] to put two buttresses in the S. E. corner [illegible] Third Court as supports. Another addition [illegible] recorded here. In 1705 an Observatory was [illegible] above the gateway, the ceiling of the upper

rooms being lowered to make room for it. It was removed in 1859, the Observatory on the Madingley Road having made it unnecessary.

†ROBERT BOOTH, B.D., of Cheshire, 'our best solicitor,' as Mr. Baker calls him, 'through whose unwearied agency' the Second Court was begun, superintended its building, erected a wooden bridge across the river at his own expense and bequeathed £300 and valuable plate.

He was Bursar, elected Fellow 1572-3. His sole executrix married Mr. Chas. Markham, who writes to the College: 'It was his wyll, to gyve £300 to your Colledg to be bestowed vppon the building of a Conduyte in your Courte ...as it might continue as a Memoriall, and himself not forgotten. Notwithstanding hearing that you arre not willing for some reasons best knowen to yourselves: To avoyd all suspicion that we intend not to make any vse of this mony....allways provyded that it goe not in darkenes, but that he may be admitted as a Fownder, or a Benefactor, so as he may continue vppon record....the mony shalbe ever ready when it shall please you to demand it.'

The money was partly swallowed up in the general expenses of the Court. In 1636 we find £26. 18s. out of Mr. B's money spent on beautifying Fisher's and Ashton's chantries, and about the same time the organs (placed probably in the chamber over Bp. Fisher's chantry) 'wholy payd for with Mr. Bowthe's money.' These improvements and embellishments were all removed or destroyed when Cromwell's soldiers had possession of the College a few years later.

The elaborately chased silver gilt loving cup bearing the hall-mark of 1616 used to be known as the Booth cup.

†STEPHEN CARDINALL, Vicar of North Stoke, Oxfordshire, bequeathed £40 to the College.

He was son of Wm. Cardinall of Much Bromley, Essex, by his second wife. The Wm. Cardinall who founded the Dedham scholarships was an elder son by the first wife. He graduated in 1560-1, and was elected Fellow the year following. M.A. 1564, Vicar of Stoke 1571. In 1572 he was one of the opponents of the New Statutes of the University. In July, 1573 he headed the movement which resulted in the ineffective re-election of Dr. Longworth to the Mastership. He died in 1575. His name is recorded in the old list of benefactors.

†RICHARD SMITH, M.D., Professor of Physic.

'Did by his last will dated June ye 9th. 1599 give one 3d. part of his estate to his son Paul Smith for life and if he died without heirs to ye College of St. John's in Cambridge. He did die without Heirs but we never received one farthing of ye Estate.'

A native of Gloucestershire, Fellow 1557-8, Mathematical Lecturer 1561, M.D. 1567, about which time he was elected Fellow of the College of Physicians, of which he was also successively Censor, Consiliarius, and President. He was also one of the Royal Physicians.

GEORGE PALYN, citizen and girdler of London, gave £300 in 1611 to purchase lands of the clear annual value of £16 for four scholars.

Our estate, 45 acres, at Radwinter, Essex, was purchased with this bequest.

Palyn was of a Cheshire family. Fuller gives a list of twelve of his benefactions which he calls a "golden girdle of charity," 'continuing till he ended where he began,' with a bequest to the parish of Wrenbury, where he was probably born.

JANE WALTON, widow of John Walton, B.D., Archdeacon of Derby, Prebendary of Lichfield and Rector of Bredsall, near Derby, gave £100, Oct. 24, 1609, for a scholar.

Archdn. Walton entered the College May, 1568. B.A. 1571-2, M.A. 1575, B.D. 1582, Archdn. of Derby 1590. He held the rectory of Gedling in Nottinghamshire in addition to that of Bredsall. He died 1st June, 1603, and was buried in the Old Church of All Saints in Derby, where there is a monument commemorating him and several of his charities.

His widow died in 1605, bequeathing the above mentioned Scholarship to St. John's, with a preference to boys educated at the Derby Grammar School, and £40 for the benefit of the Masters of that School.

JOHN HOPPER, of Colchester, gave £100 in 1616 for two sub-sizars, 12*d.* per week each, towards sizings.

They were not to be absent above six weeks without allowance of the Coll.

†JOHN BUCK, citizen and cutler of London, gave £3. 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum—the Cutlers' Exhibition—out of the rent of premises in Fleet Street.

'For ever trusting in God that the sd. Company of Cutlers will help to augment and increase it, so that there may be one scholar found and maintained by the sd. Company of Cutlers in the aforesd. College, that it may be to the praise of God.'

The Company usually gives a larger exhibition.

†ROBERT HUNGATE, Barrister, of Lincoln's Inn, gave 40 marks per annum to four scholars.

He was admitted here in 1564. In 1619 he founded the Grammar School and Hospital of Sherburn, in his own county of York, endowing it with property in the same parish, out of which £120 *per annum* was to be devoted to clothing and maintaining the boys, and £12 *per annum* to the Master. The boys of his school were to come to St. John's not later than the age of 15½ years. He died 25th July, 1619.

†WILLIAM, LORD MAYNARD, of Wicklow, founded a logic lecture in 1620.

This was an University lectureship, but the lecturer was to be a member of this house. A royal dispensation was granted on behalf of this lectureship 'that notwithstanding all the Fellows except those two that study Physick are by the Statutes of the College obliged to go into Priest's orders within six years after they are Masters of Arts, and also that every one's Fellowship shall become void a year after he has got anything certain amounting to the yearly value of ten pounds, except he is College Preacher as appears more fully by the same Statutes it is by this Dispensation declared that the said Lecturer shall enjoy his Fellowship notwithstanding the salary annexed to the said Lectureship and may choose whether he will go into orders or no.'

The first and only lecturer was Thos. Thornton, who was with many others deprived of his Fellowship for his loyalty. He was at that time President of the College as well as Logic Lecturer.

In the list of benefactors to the University drawn up by public order in 1640 (MS. Dr. Jo. Cosin, Vice Chancellor) there stand commemorated my lord Maynard for £50 per annum for a logic lecture, my lord Brook for £100 per annum for a history lecture, Sir Henry Spelman for a Saxon lecture, whereunto he annexed the impropriated rectory of Middleton in the county of Norfolk, and Sir Edwin Sandys for £1000 left by will for a lecture in metaphysics; all which seem to have been lost by the iniquity of the times, and being gone no more is needful to be said about them than to preserve their remembrance.—(Mayor-Baker, p. 212).

MARY, widow of ROBERT LEWIS, of Colchester, in 1620 bequeathed £100 to found a scholarship in connexion with Colchester School.

Both Robert Lewis and his wife were born and brought up at Colchester. R. L. graduated at S. John's 1571-2; he was Vicar of St. Peter's, Colchester, 3rd Dec. 1579, from which benefice he was suspended for non-conformity, but was afterwards restored. He was in Newgate prison Nov. 1581. On another occasion a day was set for his deprivation for refusing to wear the surplice. He avoided his benefice in 1589. In his memory, and to carry out his wishes, his widow bequeathed £100, for which the Corporation of Colchester granted an annuity of £7 per annum, for the maintenance of a scholar.

†GEORGE WHITE, gent., of London, left £8 per annum.

George White, gent. of London, left £8 per annum out of part of certain lands at Sunderly in Essex 'towards the maintayning of one poore Scholler or other that studdies Divinity.'

He bequeathed, 17th Nov. 1583, all his lands to his Brother, Thomas White, citizen of London, upon condition that he should pay the above annual rent-charge to the College.

This endowment is lost.

SIR RALPH HARE, K.B., of Stow, Bardolph, gave, 30 April, 1623, the impropriate Rectory of Cherry Marham, in Norfolk, and the patronage of the living of Cherry Marham.

The Rectory which had formerly belonged to the monastery of Westacre, in Norfolk, was valued at £64 per annum. The income for three years was to go towards building the Library, and thereafter for the maintenance of thirty of the poorest and best disposed scholars of the foundation. He is said to have been moved to his generosity by reading Sir H. Spelman's book *de non temerandis ecclesiis*. In the College Catalogue of Benefactors and in the *Liber Memorialis* he is said to have contributed £300 to the Library.

He was knighted at the coronation of James I. in 1603.

There is a large portrait of him in the Hall, and a window erected to his memory in the Chapel on the south side of the apse by Exhibitioners of his foundation. His arms are in the old oriel window of the Hall and in the *Liber Memorialis*.

JOHN WILLIAMS, Bishop of Lincoln, afterwards Archbishop of York, keeper of the great seal, gave more than £2000 to build the present Library. He left lands at Raveley and £160 to found Scholarships, and bestowed upon the College the patronage of the Rectories of Aberdaron, Freshwater, Soulderne and St. Florence. He also gave silver sconces for the long gallery.

He gave us many valuable books, and also left land at Coton, the rent of which was to be devoted to the Library.

His intention was to found two Fellowships and four Scholarships.

It appears that in the year 1651 the attention of the Committee for the reformation of the University was called to the state of Bp. Williams's Fellowships. The College state that Bp. Williams gave lands of the supposed value of £55 a year, but with the most careful management these did not return more than £40, a sum sufficient to maintain only the scholars. That the College had unwillingly accepted the trust, and were only induced to do so by the promise of increased funds. That the Fellowship Fund was in debt £500 to the College. The Commission gave the College leave to discontinue the Fellowships.

Compare the note on Dr. Gwynne's foundation.

By the provisions of Bp. Williams's deed of gift the Master might 'assume and retain unto himself' one of the Rectories above mentioned 'at every avoidance.' The remaining three were for the preferment chiefly of the Fellows of his Lordship's foundation, and to make way for the scholars to their places. The Rectory of Freshwater has been from time to time held by the Master, but such an arrangement being contrary to the spirit of recent legislation, a Statute was made in 1859 for increasing the endowment of the Mastership by other means. The two Rectories in Wales were sinecures; that of St. Florence has been recently united with the Vicarage of the same place, but efforts to bring about a similar consolidation of the benefices of Aberdaron have been hitherto unsuccessful. In the choice of Scholars on the Bishop's foundation preference was to be given to Wales, to the school and liberties of Westminster, and to the Diocese of Lincoln. They were to have the rooms under the Library assigned to them.

Bp. Williams was born at Conway, of which town his father was an Alderman, 25th March, 1582. He was educated at Ruthin School, then recently founded by Dr. Goodman (see p. 330). The Bishop of London, Dr. Vaughan, himself a Welshman, visited the school, and noticed the young scholar. Williams entered the College in 1598 under his cousin Owen Gwynne, who afterwards owed his Mastership mainly to his pupil's influence. He graduated in 1602 and was elected Fellow the year following. He seems (says Granger in his *Biographical History*) to have owed his first preferment, and to that his succeeding dignities, to his magnificent and well-conducted entertainment of the Lord Chancellor Egerton, and the Spanish Ambassador, during his Proctorship. The Chancellor told him that 'he was fit to serve a king,' and soon recommended him at Court. The Master, Dr. Clayton, found in him a useful emissary and deputy in state affairs. He was ordained in 1609, after which preferments came to him in rapid succession. He held the livings of Honington in Suffolk, Grafton and Walgrave in Northamptonshire, the last of which he seems to have retained until he became Archbishop of York. In 1612 he was Prebendary of Hereford, then Prebendary and Precentor of Lincoln, Archdeacon of Cardigan, Canon of Peterborough, Dean of Salisbury, Dean of Westminster, in 1621 Bp. of Lincoln, and finally, in 1641, Archbishop of York. James I. made him Keeper of the Great Seal in 1621, the last ecclesiastic who has held that office. He was deprived of it by Charles I. in 1626. In consequence of the King's displeasure and the rivalry of Abp. Laud he withdrew from political life. In 1637 he was prosecuted and committed to the Tower, and only released in 1640, when prosecution was directed against Laud. The rivalry of these eminent prelates seriously disfigures the lives of both. The promotion of Williams to the Archbishopric was little more than nominal. He worked hard in connexion with Morton, Bishop of Durham, and others to reconcile the Puritans so far as could be done by remedying abuses in the Church, but the attempt was fruitless, it was made too late and hostility was too intense. The civil war soon broke out and the Archbishop fled from his diocese to his native country never to return. Opinions differ as to the character of his military operations in Wales. His biographer, Bp. Hacket, maintains that

he remained an ardent Royalist to the last. Evidence, however, seems to prove that he took the side of the Parliament, but whether actually against the King, or solely in the interests of law and order, may perhaps be doubted.

He died in 1650, and was buried at Llandegai near Bangor, where there is a handsome monument to his memory.

If he received the emoluments of many cures, and frequently, according to the custom of the time, held two or three together, he was everywhere lavish in his beneficence. 'Every place (says Bp. Hacket) where he had a title was the better for his charity.' He gave lands for the poor at Honington and Walgrave. He repaired or restored Walgrave Church, the Palace at Lincoln, and part of Westminster Abbey. He built a court at Lincoln College, Oxford, and built, endowed, or enriched Libraries at Lincoln, Westminster, and Leicester, as well as at St. John's. His own books were, like Bp. Fisher's, destined for the College, but, through his misfortunes, comparatively few came to us at his death. Compare the appendix to *Philip's Life of Williams*, pp. 310—322, with *Mayor-Baker*, pp. 620—2.

It is believed that our copy on vellum of the large Bible known as "Cromwell's Bible" belonged to Archbishop Williams.

We have a large portrait of the Bishop in the Hall and a small one in the *Liber Memorialis*; his arms are emblazoned at the east end of the Library, in the *Lib. Mem.*, and in the great windows of the Hall and Library; and there is a statue of him on one of the buttresses on the south side of the Chapel.

The Old Library was situated on the south side of the Entrance Gate, on the first floor, where the tops of the windows are arched. It was approached by a staircase in the S.W. turret, the largest of the four at the corners of the Gateway Tower. In 1616 it was divided into apartments and the books removed to a room over the Buttery. Many applications were made for assistance towards building a new Library, but without much result, until an unknown donor expressed his desire to undertake the work alone. In 1623 the Bishop confessed himself the donor, promised £2000 towards the building, consented to Sir R. Hare's benefaction being used for the same purpose, and approved of the plans. The shell of the building was completed in 1624, as is recorded by the inscription on the west end over the great window, where the initials I L C S stand for *Johannes Lincolniensis Custos Sigilli*. The floor was laid in 1625, the staircase

completed and the books placed on the shelves in 1628.

In addition to the Vestibule and the Librarian's room, which were incorporated from the Long Gallery, the Library measures 110 feet by 30. Being thus 10 feet broader than the side of the Second Court it necessitated the closing up of some windows and the opening of others in the older building. And when, forty years later the south side of the Third Court was undertaken, the new buildings also were made 30 feet deep, and became the first example in the College of a block, two rooms in depth, divided longitudinally by a substantial wall.

In the summer of 1628 the Bishop came to inspect his gift. Prepatory to his visit, his portrait, for which the College paid Gilbert Jackson £10, was hung up in the Library.

The whole cost of the structure was £2991 1*s.* 10*d.*, towards which the Bishop contributed £2011 13*s.* 4*d.*, and Sir R. Hare £192 (or £300). The remainder, besides incidental expenses, was paid by the College.

The erection of the building led almost immediately to the bestowal of valuable contributions of books or of money to purchase books. The beautiful MS. book, called the Μνημόσυνον or *Liber Memorialis*, frequently referred to in these pages, was written to commemorate these benefactions to the Library. A few extracts from the College accounts will shew that they did not spare expense in their desire to make it a worthy memento of the liberality it recorded.

1627	To Mr. Scott for three dozen vellum ruling and squaring and frontispiece	£4	18	0
1634	To Sr. Crashaw for drawing the pictures ..	£13	6	8
1636	To John Scott for drawing arms &c.		51	6
1671	To John Ivory for nine coats of arms of several benefactors at 6*s* a piece	£2	14	0
1700	To Wm. Wiseman for drawing the Bp. of Norwich's and Mr. Hill's arms		12	0
1701	To Wm. Wiseman for entering Sir Francis Leicester's arms		6	0

The two last entries determine the two coats of arms which have no inscription under them to be those of Bp. Lloyd of Norwich and Sir Francis Leicester.

Scott and Ivory, above mentioned, are referred to in a note in Mr. Mullinger's *History of the University*, Vol. II. p. 468. Both compiled accounts of the Foundations of the University. Copies of Scott's MS. exist both in the British Museum and in the University Library. The College accounts shew that we purchased one which appears to have been lost. John Ivory, who styled himself a herald painter, published his account in Cambridge in 1672.

Sr (= Ds.) Crashaw is the well-known poet of that name, who migrated from St. John's to Pembroke and afterwards was elected Fellow of Peterhouse. The three pictures of Lady Margaret, King Charles I. and Bp. Williams are copies painted on canvas of others in possession of the College.

The records of the *Lib. Mem.* are not in chronological order, but arranged rather in regard to the rank of the donors, room being left here and there for later insertions. This order is adhered to in the following pages. When a benefactor is commemorated in the general list the notes are omitted here.

The first names in the *Liber Memorialis* are those of Bishop Williams and Sir Ralph Hare, accounts of whom have been given already. Next follows:

THOMAS MORTON, D.D., Bp. of Durham, gave £300 worth of books and £400 to buy more books. He sent £100 in each of the years 1628, 1634, 1637 and 1639. The account of this benefaction in the *Lib. Mem.* having been written in 1637 does not include the last of these gifts.

He was born at York in 1564, the 6th child of 19 born of the same parents, educated partly at York, where the notorious Guy Faux was one of his school fellows, and partly at Halifax, from which latter place he came to St. John's in 1582, being entered under Mr. Ant. Higgins, afterwards Dean of Ripon. He was Constable Scholar in 1584, Keyton Fellow 1592, shortly after which he was made University Lecturer in Logic. After being Chaplain to King James, Dean of Gloucester, then of Winchester, he was consecrated Bishop of Chester in 1616, translated to Lichfield in 1618, and to Durham in 1632. In 1612, when he was Dean of Winchester, he was one of the

candidates for the Mastership of the College, to which Dr. Gwyn was appointed, chiefly it is said through the intrigues of Bp. Williams and others. He was one of the earliest and greatest sufferers during the civil war and the Commonwealth. He was one of twelve Bishops who sent a petition of remonstrance to the King against the violence offered to their persons when attending Parliament. For this they were committed to prison by the House of Commons on a charge of High Treason, where they remained four months. Soon afterwards the Bishop was imprisoned six months upon a charge of superstitious and idolatrous observances. When the Commons had voted the dissolution of Bishopricks and the sale of the lands attached to them they allowed him £800 per annum. He was turned out of his London house as well as his northern home. During his later years he was hospitably entertained by various persons, and, finally, died at Easton Mauduit, the seat of Sir Henry Yelverton, in the 95th year of his age. He left behind him twenty or more works, almost all on the controversies of his time against Romanists and Dissenters. He was at great pains in refuting the fable, attributed to him, of the consecration of Abp. Parker and others at the Nag's Head Tavern. His Chaplain, Dr. John Barwick, sometime Fellow of this College, and afterwards Dean of Durham and of St. Paul's, preached his funeral sermon, and published it together with an account of the Bishop's life. He presented a copy to the Library which we still possess. A full-length portrait of the Bishop hangs in the Hall, and one half-length in the Lodge.

HENRY WRIOTHESLEY, Earl of Southampton, Baron of Wriothesley and Tichfield, Captain of the Isle of Wight and a Privy Councillor, purchased, and gave to the Library the books of William Crashaw, a noted divine and member of the College.

Grandson of Lord Keeper Wriothesley, a patron of Shakespeare, bosom friend of the unfortunate Earl of Essex, he was attainted in 1598, all his honours forfeited, but his life spared through the influence of Sir R. Cecil. He was restored in 1603 and made K.G. He died Nov. 10, 1624. He entered the College in 1585 and occupied a set of rooms on the south side of the first court, which were long afterwards known as the Earl of Southampton's chambers. The Countess sent many of the books in Aug. 1626. Others, including most of the MSS. were sent by his second son, Thomas, who succeeded him. The elder brother, the Lord Rislye, who was an intimate friend of Sir Symond D'Ewes, joined his father in the expedition to assist Prince Maurice against the Spaniards in the Low Countries, and there both father and son died of fever.

Thomas, 4th Earl, was made Lord High Treasurer by Charles II., and became Earl of Chichester at the death of his brother in-law. He bore a lofty and virtuous character. Pepys tells us that there was 'great talk that no Lord Treasurer had ever died with so clean hands.' At his death in 1667 all his titles became extinct.

Crashaw's library consisted of about 200 MSS. and 2000 printed books. In some of them may be seen his autograph and the motto '*Deo servire est regnare*,' the sentiment of which is somewhat inadequately represented in the words of the Collect 'whose service is perfect freedom.'

LORD WILLIAM HOWARD OF NAWORTH, K.G., Privy Councillor, second son of Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, gave books to the value of £100.

Thomas Howard was Earl of Arundel, Norfolk and Surrey. The dukedom was only restored to the family in 1660, in the person of Henry Frederick, the elder brother of our benefactor. The three sons of Henry Frederick, Thomas and Henry successively dukes of Norfolk, and Philip, afterwards Cardinal Howard, were admitted to the College as Fellow Commoners, under the Master, Dr. Beale, July 4, 1640. Lord William died in 1640.

VALENTINE CAREY, D.D., Dean of St. Paul's and afterwards Bp. of Exeter, gave law books to the value of £50.

He was born at Berwick, of the noble family of the Barons of Hunsdon. Elected Fellow 1591, College Preacher 1603, Master of Christ's Coll. 1610, Dean of St. Paul's 1614, Bp. of Exeter 1621. Although he resigned the Deanery he yet assisted as Residentiary in electing his successor, the eloquent Dr. Donne. He had resigned the Mastership of Christ's Coll. the previous year. He died in 1625, and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral. A beautiful full length effigy was soon after erected to his memory in Exeter Cathedral.

DAVID DOLBEN, D.D., Bp. of Bangor, gave £20, with which 31 very rare Hebrew books were purchased.

He was born at Segroit, near Denbigh, and educated at St. John's. He became Prebendary of St. Asaph and Vicar of Hackney. In 1632 he was made Bp. of Bangor. The year following he died, æt. 52, at the palace belonging to his see in Shoe Lane, Holborn. He is said to have been the last episcopal occupant of this mansion, which was sold in 1647 by the Trustees for the sale of Bishops' lands. There is a monument to his memory in the Chancel of Hackney Church, where he was buried.

The most noble JOHN CAREY of Hunsdon, Viscount Rochford, eldest son of Henry the first Earl of Dover, some time a student of this College, gave us books of the value of £100.

He became Baron Hunsdon in 1640, succeeded his father as Earl of Dover in 1668, and died in 1677, when the titles of Rochford and Dover became extinct.

JOHN HACKET, D.D., Bp. of Coventry and Lichfield, gave £50 to the Library.

He was an ardent admirer of Bp. Williams, whose Chaplain and Biographer he was. Baker describes him as 'præsul sane dignissimus, historicus non optimus.'

He was born in London, 1592, educated at Westminster and Trin. Coll., was tutor to Lord Byron, Rector of Cheam, &c. At Cheam he was made prisoner by the Earl of Essex's army in 1642. He made his escape, and lived in retirement until the Restoration, when he was made Bp. of Lichfield. He rebuilt his Cathedral, which had suffered greatly during the wars. He built Bishop's Hostel at Trin. Coll., and left his books, valued at £1500, to the University Library. He died at Lichfield, Oct. 21, 1670, and was buried in the Cathedral.

Bp. Peter Gunning (see below).

Thomas Wentworth, afterwards Earl of Strafford, gave to the Library the Delphin Edition of Latin Authors, sent us his own full-length portrait, which hangs in the Hall, and the picture in the Master's Lodge of the 1st Earl of Strafford, copied from the picture at Wentworth Woodhouse, and also presented to the College a fine silver vase and silver dish, the latter bearing the inscription "Thomas Wentworth de Wentworth-Woodhouse in Agro Ebor. Armiger nuper Coll. D. Johannis Evangelistæ in Academia Cantabrigiensi A.M. 1717." Motto under the shield of arms '*En dieu est tout.*' He served with distinction under William III. at *Steinkirk* and *Landen*, and afterwards under the Duke of Marlborough, and was repeatedly ambassador to the Courts of Berlin, Vienna and the States General. He was K.G., and died in 1739. The entry in the *Lib. Mem.* is dated 1718.

Sir Robt. Heath, Attorney-General to King Charles I., gave a selection of books of the value of £20.

He was born in 1575, educated at Tonbridge School, and 3 years at St. John's, called to the Bar in 1603, successively Recorder of London, Solicitor General, M. P. for London, Knighted by James I, Chief Justice of the King's Bench in 1643. Impeached by the House of Commons in 1644, he retired to France in 1646, his whole estate was sequestered in 1648. He died at Calais in 1649, and is buried under a stately monument in the Church at Brasted, Kent, where he was born. In writing to thank him for his books in 1629-30, the College say they "rejoice as Johnians in his success. Plato's wish is fulfilled. Philosophers now bear rule."

Edward Benlowes, formerly Fellow Commoner, gave books valued at £50, two globes, and other ornaments in 1631. He was the author of an English poem entitled *Theophila, or Love's Sacrifice*, a copy of which he presented to the Library.

The son and heir of Andrew Benlowes of Brent Hall, Essex, he entered the College at the age of 16. He was of considerable note in his day as a poet, but his reputation did not outlive the false taste which then prevailed. Unfortunately for him he aspired to be ranked not only as a poet but as the patron of poets, and, being ultimately ruined by his munificence, died in a state of great indigence at Oxford, Dec. 18, 1676 (see *Ackerman's Cambridge*). His picture hangs in the Library. The books which he presented, and on the covers of which his arms are stamped, have an unusually large book-plate, which not only enumerates his gifts and points out that an anagram of his name is Benevolvs, but concludes with the following

Apostrophe Bibliothecæ Joannens. *ad charissimum suum Alumnum eundemque Bibliodorum munificentissimum* Edovardum Benlovves *Armigerum.*

Vita animæ *Deus est;* hæc *corporis;* hac *fugiente*
Solvitur hoc; *perit* hæc *destinente Deo.*
Quod Cœlum *superis; Animæ quod* Corpus; et Orbis
Civibus: hoc libris Bibliotheca *tuis*
Tolle Deos, Cœlum *vacuum est*; et Corpus *inane,*
Tolle animam; Cives, Orbis *eremus erit.*
Theca *fui nuper capiendis apta libellis:*
Tu vere ut dicar Bibliotheca *facis.*

Evelyn in his diary, 1654, writes 'Went first to St. John's College, well built of brick, and library which I think is the fairest of that university. One Mr. Benlowes has given it all the ornaments of *pietra commessa*, whereof a table and one piece of perspective is very fine; other trifles there also be of no great value, besides a vast old song-book or service and some fair manuscripts.' *Thoresby* in his diary, 1695, mentions amongst Mr. Benlowes' gifts 'variety of natural marbles so delicately placed and inlaid as to make curious prospects.' Also *von Uffenbach*, 1710, after describing the *Liber Memorialis* and other treasures of the Library adds 'By the adjoining windows hung some mosaics, one of which, representing a building in excellent perspective, was incomparably fine.' The picture thus described hangs over the door in the Librarian's room. The table and other ornaments of marble mosaics appear to be lost.

ROBERT MASON, LL.D., Chancellor of the Diocese of Winchester, Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court for the Isle of Wight and Southants, gave a valuable collection of law books.

Scholar for the Earl of Salisbury in 1606, he was elected Fellow in 1610, and was afterwards Proctor. In 1624, in spite of an objection urged by six Fellows, he was allowed to retain his Fellowship with all its emoluments whilst in France on affairs of State in the service of the Duke of Buckingham. In 1626 he was active in securing his patron's election as Chancellor of the University. He sailed with him as Secretary in his expedition to the Isle of Rhe, the Duke being then Lord High Admiral. The year following the Duke was assassinated by Felton. He bequeathed £500 to Dr. Mason. Mason retained his Fellowship until 1632. He died at Bath in 1662 at the age of 73.

In the College accounts for 1648 the following items occur: 'For entertaining Dr. Mason when he brought the books he gave, 10*s*. The scribe for entering the gift in the book of benefactors, 2*s*. 6*d*.'

ROBERT METCALFE, Regius Professor of Hebrew, bequeathed £100 for purchasing books.

He was of Beverley, where the Corporation accounts shew that three payments were made on his behalf, 10*s*., 20*s*., 20*s*., during the year between Michaelmas, 1605 and 1606. "To Alexander Metcalfe to the use of his sonne at Cambridge." He was Lupton Scholar, 1594, Rokeby Fellow, 1606, Hebrew Lecturer, Preacher, 1621, shortly after which he vacated his Fellowship, probably on being appointed Professor of Hebrew. In 1645, there being but one Senior Fellow left in Trinity College, it was enacted by an ordinance of Parliament that 'Dr. Metcalfe be (according to that Indulgence which the Statute of that College allows him cap. 41) upon the relinquishing of his Professor's place, put into one of the Fellowships in Trinity College now vacant by Ejectment..' He was also appointed College Preacher. In 1649 his signature follows that of the Master in an order of the Seniority, and in his book-plate in our Library he is said to have been Vice-Master.

By his will, dated Oct. 9, 1652, he left, with other bequests, considerable property at Guilden Morden and Over to the Grammar School and town of

Beverley. He left also £20 to the University Library. His exor., the Rev. John Symonds, who likewise was one of our benefactors, paid his bequest to the College, £100, in 1653.

JOSEPH THURSTON, B.D., Rector of Beckingham, Lincolnshire, left £50 to be spent in books.

He was Jermin Scholar 1611, Fellow 1617 to 1647, Dean 1637, Senior Fellow 1640, Senior Bursar 1642.

The Earl of Suffolk more than once wrote to recommend Thurston for a Fellowship. The Seniors say they cannot make an absolute promise 'that were a prevention to the oath we arre to take.' Shortly afterwards, however, a peremptory letter came from the King, and 'Sr. Thompson an Essex man, was chosen into the place voyd, and this Joseph Thurston att the same tyme by vertue of these letters, was preelected into the next Foundresse Fellowshipp which should fall voyd.'

Thurston died in 1658 at Beckingham, where there is the following curious entry in the Register. "Mr. Joseph Thurston Bachelour in Divinitye, Rector of this Church died Monday ffebr 14 was buried ffebruary 15 and his funerall solemnized ffebr. 22."

GRIFFITH BODURDA gave a copy of Walton's Polyglott in six volumes. The letter thanking him for the gift is dated Aug. 4, 1659.

Son of John Bodurda, Esq., of Bodurda, Carnarvonshire; born at Bodurda; at Shrewsbury School under Mr. Challenor for one year, admitted pensioner 27 Oct., 1639, æt. 18. The following year he was nominated Gwyn Scholar, as being nearest of kin to the Founder.

ALLEN HENMAN, Senior Fellow, wishing to leave behind him some token of remembrance when he vacated his Fellowship, gave £10 to the Library.

Elected Card. Morton's Scholar 1621, Fellow 1629. The Statute of Charles I. establishing two Law Fellowships, into one of which was to be elected 'dilectus noster Allenus Henman' came to the College, June 23, 1635, and four days later Henman and John Wentworth were admitted 'legistæ.' Henman was ejected in Dec., 1650, for not subscribing the engagement, and restored in 1660. The same year he became Senior Fellow, and retained his Fellowship about two years longer.

TOBIAS RUSTAT, Yeoman of the Robes to King Charles II. gave £10.

'The greatest part of the estate he gathered by God's blessing, the King's favour and his Industry, he disposed in his Lifetime in Workes of Charity; and found the more he bestowed upon Churches Hospitalls Universities and Colledges, and upon poor Widows and Orphans of Orthodox Ministers, the more he had at the year's end. *(from an inscription in Jesus Coll. Chapel)*

He gave to the University the Rectory and Advowson of Ovington in Norfolk, subject to a charge of £50 per an. to St. John's Coll., Oxford. At Jesus Coll. he founded the Rustat Scholarships, and 'settled the fee-farm of Non-Eaton upon 6 clergymen's widows,' to be nominated by the College.

He left the income of the Rectory of Bredon, Leics., for the augmentation of small vicarages in that county. He was a benefactor to Chelsea, and presented to it the Statue of Charles II. by Grinling Gibbons. He also erected the equestrian statue of the same monarch at Windsor Castle, and that of James II. at Whitehall. An almshouse which he gave to Bath is known as *Rustat's Charity*. He was also a benefactor to Barrow on Soar, where he was born, and to the Hospitals of St. Bartholomew's and Bethlehem in London.

T. R. was born in 1606, the 2nd son of Robt. R., Vicar of Barrow-on-Soar, Leics. His father was also patron of the living, and sold it to Dr. John Beveridge, grandfather of Bp. Beveridge of St. Asaph, who presented the patronage to St. John's. He received but a meagre education, the recollection of which seems to have moved him in his later life to generosity in endowing scholarships for the sons of poor clergy. After a short period of apprenticeship to a *barber-chirurgeon* in London, he entered the service of Visct. Fielding, and passed from that to the Duke of Buckingham's, and in 1644 to the household of the Prince of Wales, afterwards Charles II. He was a trusted agent in carrying secret communications between Charles I. and his Queen, until the King's death. He continued constantly and faithfully attached to Charles II. in his exile. At the Restoration he was made Keeper of Hampton Court, as well as Yeoman of the Robes, and received many tokens of Royal favour, not only from Charles II. and James II., but also from William III., who pensioned him for the services he had rendered to his three predecessors. 'It is a remarkable coincidence (writes his biographer, Mr. Hewett) considering the intimate connexion between the worthy subject of this memoir and that unhappy line of kings whose misfortunes and successes were equally his own, that the name of RUSTAT should be an anagram for STUART.' He is always spoken of as a man who maintained an upright character and blameless life in the midst of much licentiousness both at home and abroad.

In 1674 the University conferred upon him the Honorary degree of M.A. He died at Chelsea, 15 April, 1693, aged 87 years, and was, in accordance with his own desire, buried in Jesus Coll. Chapel, where there is a monument to him in white marble. In the Hall of the same College there is an original portrait of him by Sir Peter Lely.

CADWALADER JONES, Rector of Reresby, Leicestershire, gave £10 towards building the Third Court, and an equal sum to the Library.

Born at Abererch, Carnarvonshire, he was two years at Bangor School under Mr. Thomas Meridith, was admitted sizar 17 Mar. 1634-5, æt 17. He was R. of Reresby from 1660 to 1676. He left a few books to the Library which Bp. Williams founded or re-established at Leicester.

SAMUEL HOWLETT (see below).

D. LAMBROCHIUS THOMAS, D.D., Dean of Chichester, bequeathed a large and 'truly royal' copy of Walton's Polyglott.

WILLIAM LLOYD, Bp. of Norwich, gave several MSS. and printed books.

His arms are given in the *Lib. Mem.* without any account of his donation. He was born at Llangower in Merionethshire, near Bala, educated at Ruthin, entered the College at 18 years of age as a Sizar, 1654, was M.A. in 1662, D.D., 1670. He was Bp. successively of Llandaff, Peterborough, and Norwich, but refusing to take the oaths to William and Mary he was deprived 1 Feb. 1690. He retired to Hammersmith, where he died 1 Jan. 1709, æt 72, and was buried in the belfry or tower of the Church without any memorial.

His arms are in the great oriel window of the Hall.

The Right HON. RICHARD HILL (see below).

The arms of Sir FRANCIS LEICESTER, Bart., of Tabley, like those of Bp. Lloyd, appear in the *Lib. Mem.* without any inscription.

Sir Francis, the second son of Sir Robert L., was born 30 July, 1674, and at the death of his father, in 1684, succeeded to the Baronetcy, his elder brother having died young. After being educated at Eton under Mr. Newburgh, he entered the college as a Fellow Commoner, 6 Ap. 1692. He does not appear to have taken a degree. He early entered political life, being M.P. for Newton, Lancs. He died 5 Aug. 1742, and was buried at Great Budworth, leaving an only daughter, whose grandson was made Baron de Tabley in 1826.

The *Liber Memorialis* may be seen on application to the Librarian, in whose room it is kept locked up. A description of the coats of arms in it is given in *Mayor-Baker*, pp. 1107-9. The entry relating to Thomas Wentworth in 1718 seems to be the last made, although it is in the middle of the book. Afterwards the chief contributors to the Library were enrolled in the general Catalogue of Benefactors. The following list may be added as supplementary to the other two:

Thomas Cecill, B.D., sometime Fellow, gave all his books. John Thompson, Esq., M.P. for the town of Cambridge, secretary to Bp. Williams and sometime Fellow. Hilkiah Crooke, M.D., Abdias Ashton, B.D., Fellow, 100 marks. John Collins, M.D., Regius Professor of Physick, all his medical books and £100. Thomas Spell, B.D., Fellow, £50. Dr. Wm. Beale, Master. Dr. Rd. Holdsworth, Fellow, Master of Emmanuel, Dean of Worcester, Bp. (elect) of Bristol, £50, (He bequeathed his books to Emmanuel Coll.). Thos. Fothergill, B.D., President, £50. Joshua Ireland, B.D., Fellow, £100 and all his books.

The names of many other donors are given in *Cooper's Memorials*, Vol. II. p. 150.

The arms of some of the benefactors to the Library, chiefly those that are not emblazoned elsewhere in the College, have been recently placed in the great west window as a memorial of the Rev. H. H. Hughes, by the liberality of his executor the Rev. Canon Colson.

The inscriptions in the central lights are:

David Dolben Eps̄ Bangor ob. 1633.	Johannes Williams Episcopus Lincolniensis, hujus bibliothecæ fundator obiit Mar. 25, 1650.	Johannes Green Eps̄ Lincoln. ob. 1779.
Soulden Lawrence eques auratus ob. 1814.	Thomas Wentworth Comes Strafford ob. 1739.	Josephus Littledale eques auratus ob. 1842.
Thomas Gisborne M.D. obiit 1806.	Johannes Hacket Eps̄ Cov. & Lich. ob. 1670.	Isaac Pennington Eq. M.D. R.P.P. ob. 1817.
Miles Bland, S.T.P. Socius ac Tutor ob. 1867	Edwardus Benlowes Armiger ob. 1676.	H. Hunter Hughes, S.T.B. Socius ac Tutor ob. 1884.

The inscriptions on the left (south) side are:

Henricus et Thomas Wriothesly Comites Southampt̄s. ob. 1624: 1667.	Gulielmus Howard, Baro de Naworth ob. 1640.

Those on the right (north) side are:

Johannes Carie Vice-comes Rochford, ob. 1677.	Radulphus Hare de balneo eq. ob. 1624.

Eight shields in the side windows are left blank for the present. They will serve for the arms of future benefactors. The arms of Thomas Baker, the historian, and of Dr. James Wood, 31st Master, have been removed into the corresponding window of the lower library.

We return to the general list of Benefactors.

JOHN KNEWSTUBB, B.D., Rector of Cockfield, Suffolk, gave, Sept. 1623, £11 per annum.

Twenty shillings was to go to the College, and ten pounds to two poor scholars, commonly called sub-sizars. The annuity was to be paid out of certain lands called Squire's lands in South Minster and Steple in Essex. This property, 35 acres, is now in the possession of the College.

J. K., one of the eminent Puritan divines of his age, was born at Kirkby Stephen in Westmoreland, and probably educated at Sedbergh, for he was admitted to a Lupton Scholarship here in 1561. He graduated in 1564, and was elected Fellow in 1567. He resided until 1575, and held in succession the College offices of Examiner, Preacher, Hebrew Lecturer, and Junior Dean. On the death of Doctor Longworth, formerly Master, in 1579, he was chosen to succeed him in the Rectory of Cockfield, in Suffolk, then in the gift of Sir Wm. Spring. It was at Cockfield Church that sixty of the puritan clergy of Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridgeshire met together to confer about the Common Prayer Book, as to what might be tolerated, and what totally rejected. From Cockfield they adjourned to Cambridge, and from thence to London. Neale (*History of Puritans, Vol. I.*) gives a full account of their conclusions 'concerning ministers, deacons, ceremonies, subscriptions, churchwardens, &c., which were drawn up in an elegant Latin style by Mr. Cartwright and Travers, and given to the ministers for their direction in their several parishes.' Mr. Knewstubb was one of the four divines who represented the Puritans at the conference in Hampton Court in 1604, and took a prominent part therein. It was observed that of his party Reynolds spoke much beneath himself, but most largely, Knewstubb most affectionately, Chaderton most sparingly.

Knewstubb wrote, in 1577, lectures on Exodus xx., and other places in Scripture, and some controversial treatises.

After Dr. Whitaker's death in 1595, he is mentioned in a letter to Lord Burghley from the Fellows, as one of several whom they would be glad to see made Master. The benefaction of Mr. John Hopper of Colchester came to us through Mr. Knewstubb.

He died May 29, 1624, and was buried at Cockfield. A long epitaph which formerly existed there is given in an account of the Church and Parish written by the present Rector, Dr. Churchill Babington, from which much of the foregoing information has been obtained.

ROBERT JOHNSON, Rector of North Luffenham, in Rutlandshire, and Archdeacon of Leicester, founded four Exhibitions.

The following notice is almost entirely derived from the "account of Archdeacon Johnson compiled for the Uppingham School Tercentenary, 1884, by the Rev. C. R. Bingham, M.A., late Scholar of Trin. Coll., Cambridge."

R. J. was born in or about 1540, at Stamford, educated at the Grammar School at Peterborough, and sent up to Clare Coll. as a sizar in 1557-8

He migrated to Trin. Coll. where he was elected Fellow in 1563; it is doubtful whether he ever was Fellow of Clare. Soon afterwards he had leave of Trin. Coll. and license from the Queen to be absent abroad three years for study. After his return he was appointed Chaplain Examiner to the Lord Keeper, Sir Nicholas Bacon. He was suspended by Abp. Parker and the Bps. of Winchester and Ely on account of his scruples about the Prayer Book and usages of the English Church. After a few weeks' reflection, however, he made his submission. He received in rapid succession canonries at Peterborough, Norwich, Rochester, and Windsor, and seems to have held them all together, for Abp. Parker complains in a letter to Lord Burghley in 1573, that some of the Canons of Norwich are Puritans, one of them, Johnson, 'cocking abroad with his four several prebends, both against statute and against oath.' He was appointed Rector of Luffenham in 1574, and Archdeacon of Leicester in 1591. Zealous Puritans sometimes engaged in a kind of 'Mission' without much regard for ecclesiastical order. In 1580 complaint was made to Lord Burghley that 'Johnson (who was Parson of Luffenham, in the diocese of Peterborough, and a good preacher) had a disposition to come to Stamford which was in the diocese of Lincoln, and with six or seven other preachers to erect a new innovation, and thereby decreeing to that people a universal fast, Lord Burghley was not the man to encourage ecclesiastical irregularities, and wrote that 'Although he commended his zeal towards that town to move them to such divine actions as fasting and hearing of sermons, yet considering that this was an action that might seem an innovation in the orders of the church....it was not to be done without the prescription of the Bishop....but if Mr. Johnson were disposed there to preach, he may do so, if he have, as by likelihood he hath, license of the Bishop of the diocese.'

The great educational work of Johnson's life was in 1584 before he became Archdeacon. 'Finding the country at a great loss for the education of the children, he endeavoured (says *Fuller*) a remedy thereof....He left as many Free Schools in Rutland as there were market towns therein, one at Oakham, another at Uppingham, well faced with buildings and lined with endowments.' It is in connexion with these schools that his scholarships were founded. He died in 1625. The brass plate with a long inscription to his memory, which once marked his resting place in Luffenham Church, has been removed to the chancel wall. By his will, he left £100 per an. for 16 students in Sidney College, St. John's, Emmanuel, and Clare Hall, four students in each; such only which study divinity, diligent hearers of sermons, and skilful in the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin tongues, the preference to be given to such as one whole year at least have been at Oakham or Uppingham. Clare was his own College, St. John's that of his elder brother Geoffrey, who, after holding a Fellowship here four or five years, became Chaplain of Wigston's Hospital in Leicester. His son Abraham and three grandsons were at Emmanuel, where Dr. Lawrence Chaderton was Master, who was one of Johnson's executors, and whose daughter was Abraham Johnson's second wife. Sidney, like Emmanuel, was a recent foundation, and much in favour with the Puritans.

† HENRY ALVEY, B.D., President, built at his own expense a brick bridge leading to the fields. He bequeathed 100 marks to the Library, and four nobles per annum to a Scholar.

There was formerly a wooden gate adjoining the bridge. The gift is described in an old MS. '*pontem lateritium ad campos ducentem una cum porta lignea ejdem olim adjuncta.*'

In the selection of a scholar preference was to be given to Notts., Alvey's own county. He also bequeathed £10 for a long table, the highest in the Hall, or for carpets for the two Fellows' tables, to be used at Feasts and Festivals, 'which I give to that my old nurse as a poore remembrance of my Tabling there many years as a member and not seldom since on invitation.' On his death bed he expressed to Mr. Symonds his willingness, if the College thought good, that the £10 should be expended on books. His autograph may be seen in some books of divinity in the Library, shewing that he gave some of his own besides what were bought with his money.

Alvey was a vigorous Puritan and for some years one of the most influential men in College. Keyton Scholar in 1571, he was elected Fellow in 1574, and after filling various minor offices, became President under Dr. Whitaker in 1590. At Dr. Whitaker's death the majority of the Fellows would have elected him Master, but he was not approved of at Court on account of his opinions. He retained the office of President a short time under Dr. Clayton. In 1601 he was elected Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, the third Provost from the foundation. This position he resigned in 1609, and retired to Cambridge, where he possessed some property. He died in Jan. 1626-7 at the age of 74. Two Fellows of the College were witnesses of his will, one of whom, John Symonds, was afterwards himself a benefactor.

RICHARD WHITTINGTON, Rector of Wheldrake, Yorks., gave the advowson of Holme on Spalding Moor, Yorks.

By his will dated 7 Ap., 1628, he left money wherewith his exors H. T. Wickham, Archdn. of York, and Dr. Phineas Hodgson were to purchase for the College one or more impropriations, and connect them with the Church of England. They gave £1400 to Sir Marmaduke Langdale for the Rectory of Holme. This Rectory has a somewhat curious history. It was given by Ed. VI. to Thornton Coll. in Lincolnshire, with the condition that the College should create a Vicarage at Holme. At the dissolution of the College the Rectory reverted to the Crown. James I. sold it to the Langdale family, from whom it was purchased for the College. It was then charged with a fee farm rent of £20 11*s.* 8*d.* to the Crown, but was specially exempted from a payment of £1 annually to the prebend of St. Martin's, Beverley. The third Rector appointed by the College claimed exemption from First-fruits and Tenths on the ground that the Crown had sold the living without any such reserve, and he succeeded in

establishing his claim. Shortly after the Restoration, Lord Langdale petitioned the King to have the living restored to his family, and the King offered the College two others in exchange for it. This offer the College at first professed its readiness to accept, but on further consideration found itself unable to do so consistently with its obligations under the deed of gift. They interpreted Mr. Whittington's will and intention to be that some impropriated Rectory should be redeemed from the condition of Lay tenure and restored to the Church. This would not have been done had they accepted in exchange Rectories already having cure of souls. They were willing to sell it back to the Langdale family for £1400, in order that they might buy some other Rectory from a layman. This proposal, however, was not accepted, and the Rectory remains in the gift of the College.

ANTHONY HIGGINS, D.D., Dean of Ripon, gave £130.

This benefaction was to increase the allowances of the four scholars o Archdn. Ashton's, and the scholar of Mr. Gregsons's foundation from 7*d* to 12*d* weekly, as those of the Foundress's scholars had been increased by Lord Burghley.

Dr. Higgins also left 10*s* yearly for a sermon to be preached in Chapel on Jan. 30. He was elected Fellow in 1575, and was tutor to Thos. Morton, afterwards Bp. of Durham. His will is dated Nov 12, 1624.

"The College with this £130 and £13 more added to it bought a Coll. lease in Mr. Rose his name, viz. the house that stands over against the Coll. gates, the Pensionary; this lease will yield the College yearly £18. 6. 8 at ye least (for one of ye under leases being expired will give more rent than now it doth) for the space of 27 years, out of which summe of £18. 6. 8 must be deducted £5. 10. 0 as being the old rent due to the Coll. upon the lease, and £7. 17. 9 for the allowance made to ye 5 fore named schollers, and for the sermon in memory of Hr. Higgins on ye 30th of January. And there will yearly remain the summe of £4. 18. 11 or more if hereafter ye rent of one of ye under leases be raised: wch summe to be yearly put at the Audit into the Audit chest in a bag for that purpose, will in ye space of 27 years amount to more than £130 wth wch money something may be purchased to ye Coll. provided always that if at any time wthin the term of years that Coll. shall be at any charge for ye repairs of ye sd school ye sd charge to be deducted out of ye overplus of ye rent."

WILLIAM ROBSON gave £10 per annum, to be paid by the Salters' Company, as a charge on certain houses in Fleet Street.

W. R., a London citizen, free of the Company of Salters, was of Finchley, Middlesex. His benefaction was for two poor scholars (sizars) to be chosen in their first year to retain their Exhibitions until the B.A. degree, but to forfeit if they neglect to take the B.A. in due time, or take a scholarship, or enter Pensioner's commons, or absent themselves from College more than three months. The sons of any poor Brother of the Salters' Company were to be perferred.

The Salters' Company still pay £10 annually to the College.

JOHN NEVINSON, Rector of Tankersley, Yorks., formerly Fellow, gave 100 marks to increase the stipends of three Scholars, viz., the Chapel Clerk, the Clock-keeper, and the Bell-ringer.

J. N., was born in Cumberland, but educated in Kent. He was clock-keeper 'Ego Johannes Nevinsonus admissus fui in discipulū hujus collegii pro domina fundatrice pro horologio anno dni 1581 Septebris 29.' He was Fellow from 1587 to 1593. He died and was buried in the Chancel of Tankersley church 24 May 1634 where the inscription records he had been incumbent 32 yeares and died in the 90th year of his age (possibly this should be 70th). His bequest was in testimony of his thankfulness to the College where he 'was brought upp and there received maintenance divers years together.' It was paid by his executor Christopher Nevinson of Ardesley, Yorks.

The Elizabethan Statutes direct the appointment of three scholars 'unus Vestiario alius qui pulsationi campanæ et tertius horologio deputetur.' All three were reckoned as belonging to the Chapel. The Chapel Clerk or Subsacrist was to assist the Sacrist in the care of the books, ornaments and furniture of the Chapel and in preparation for the services, opening the door, ringing the Chapel bell, &c. 'Reliqui autem tres Sacelli Ministri sint ejusdem Collegii discipuli quorum unus erit Subsacrista sive Ædituus, qui Sacristam, in his quæ attinebunt ad Sacellum juvabit, ad publicas precationes Campanam sive Campanulam horis debitis ac temporibus per Magistrum et Officiarios statutis pulsabit.'

'Alius Horologium custodiat.' The Clock must have been a large one. In 1714 Ambrose Bonwicke was Clock keeper, and shortly before his death had to get a boy to wind up the clock for him lest the exertion should bring on his cough and blood spitting.

'Tertius magnam Collegii Campanam singulis diebus pulset summo manè quemadmodum antiquitus fieri consuevit priusquam hoc Collegium fuerit institutum. Hora vero quarta per quartam partem horæ pulsetur nimirum ut ita per totam Academiam qui cupiunt ea hora surgere et studiis suis incumbere campanæ sonitu facilius excitentur. Pulsetur et eadem cæteris temporibus præcipue singulis noctibus per quartam horæ partem priusquam claudantur portæ quo possint hi qui tum foris sunt de reditu commonefieri.'

The use of the Bell is referred to in Thomas Nashe's address *To the Gentleman Students*, 1589, quoted in Prof. Arber's Introduction to Roger Ascham's Scholemaster. He speaks of the College as 'that most famous and fortunate Nurse of all learning.... shining so farre aboue all other Houses Halls and Hospitalls whatsoever, that no Colledge in the Towne was able to compare with the tythe of her students, hauing (as I haue hearde graue men of credite report) more candles light in it, euerie Winter Morning before fowre of the clocke than the fowre of clocke bell gaue stroakes.' In 1618 when Sir Symonds D'Ewes was here the bell was rung at 6 o'clock. He says in his diary (*Eagle* Vol. IX. 376.) that it was reported to have been given by the Earl of Essex (Queen Elizabeth's favourite). It hung in one of the inner turrets as you enter the gate on the left hand. On St. Thomas day

being awake when it beganne first to ring out he hasted to the turret, tooke the bell and rang until at length 'growing soe wearie as I could neither well guide the rope nor my bodie I was hoised upp.... and fell downe flat upon my bare head.' He was rendered insensible and narrowly escaped with his life.

The following narrative of the History of the Bell is offered with much diffidence. Some authorities consider it incredible that the bell can have been twice re-cast without losing its inscription. And the suggestion has been offered, that the College had formerly three bells, the great Bell, the Chapel Bell, and the Hall Bell. No Indication is visible in *Loggan's Views* of a bell turret in connexion with the Chapel, or of a 'pyramid' which would cover such a bell, but neither is there any sign of a Clock-tower, and we know that a large clock existed at the time (A.D. 1688).

We assume the truth of the report quoted by D'Ewes that the bell was presented to the College in Queen Elizabeth's time by the Earl of Essex, who though a member of Trinity College was willing that its neighbour should 'bear the bell.'

It was re-cast, apparently at Cambridge, by Richard Holdfield in 1610 with 'more mettal put into the bell vid. 13lb of tin at 12*d* ye pound 16lb of copper at 10*d* the pound and 20lb of bell mettal at 8*d* ye lb.' It was again cast in 1624 by William Land at Cambridge, the 'new mettle' costing £3. 7. 4. An inscription was now added, or a former one modified "Quod facio pulsata volens tu perfice claro | scilicet ut possit tempus abire sono. W. L. 1624." When Cromwell's soldiers turned the First Court into a prison for 'malignants' they probably damaged the bells, for in 1645 the Chapel and Hall bells were carried to Hadham to be cast. Perhaps this casting proved a failure for in 1649 both were carried to Bury and cast by Rob. Gurney. From Dr. Raven's *Church Bells of Cambridgeshire* we learn that William Land was associated (as foreman or partner) with Stephen Tonne, Thos. Draper and John Draper, and that Robard Gurney was partner and successor to John Draper. The connexion of these founders may account for the preservation of the inscription above given. Many of the Cambridge bells of the period were cast by one or other of the bell founders we have mentioned. We may instance the Clock bell of Trin. Coll. by Holdfield in 1610, the large bell at the Round Church by Robert Gurney in 1663, and two bells at our College living of Horningsea by the two Drapers in 1590 and 1608.

From *Loggan's Views* it appears that the S.W. turret containing the 'Silver' bell was formerly surmounted by the cupola which now stands on the ridge of the Hall roof. Could this be what is referred to in the College accounts in connexion with the casting of the bells in 1645 where we find for 'painting the pyramid over the Chapel bell 3*s*.'?

The practice of ringing this bell on 'surplice' nights for a quarter of an hour before the other bell begins is prescribed by the Statutes of 1847. The practice itself is older, but was probably only then made authoritative. About that time was discontinued the custom of sounding a few strokes immediately before the Celebration of Holy Communion, a survival doubtless from Pre-Reformation times of the use of a Sanctus Bell.

JOHN LITHERLAND, Rector of Kettleburgh, Suffolk, left property at Stoneham Parva, to be devoted, after his widow's death, to four Scholars.

In the selection of scholars preference was to be given to the county of West Chester.

J. L. became R. of Kettleburgh in 1584: his will is dated 1620. His widow died in 1634, and on Sep. 19 of that year an order was made for the College to enter into possession of the estate which at that time brought in £12. 10 per annum. It comprises 41 acres of land and is still the property of the College.

EDMUND MOUNTSTEPHEN, of Paston, Northants, left £1000.

His exors., Bp. Dee and Dean Tours of Peterborough and Ed. Palmer were to purchase lands of the annual value of £48 to found two Fellowships and two Scholarships in connexion with the schools at Peterborough and Oundle. With the consent of Mr. Palmer, the only surviving trustee, the money, together with £600 given by Mr. Highlord, was invested in our Leigh Lodge estate, Leafield Forest, in Rutlandshire. In consequence of the civil war, during which our tenant had to go into garrison, the property sank in value from £100 to £60 per annum; and in 1673 an agreement was entered into with the Bp. of Peterborough and others to substitute for the original benefaction three Exhibitions of £6 per annum each, the allowances to rise or fall according to the increase or decrease of the Rents proportionally.

By a special Statute framed in 1860, there are now on this foundation as many Exhibitons of £30 each as the funds will maintain. They are tenable for four years and are given by way of preference to scholars from the Cathedral School of Peterborough or from the Grammar School of Oundle in Northamptonshire. Power is reserved to the College to change these conditions with the consent of the Visitor and of the Governing Bodies of the two schools interested.

Mr. Mountstephen died 4 March 1635-6. In January of the same year a letter of thanks sent him from the College compares him to a tree laden in the autumn with golden fruit, and says 'his munificence has made him a Johnian.' His benefaction is ascribed to the influence of Bp. Dee.

EDWARD ALLOTT, M.B., gave £50.

To be paid to the College within half a year; the disposing thereof left to the Masters and Seniors.

It was spent on adorning the Chapel.

The will is dated May 15, 1636.

WILLIAM PLATT, of Highgate, Middlesex, sometime Fellow Commoner, left large estates and numerous houses in the suburbs of London to increase equally the number of Fellows and Scholars, so that each of his Fellows should have £30 and each of his Scholars £10 per annum.

He bequeathed also to the College some books and some kind of monument of his mother, but these were not received. His will was dated

21 Aug. 1632. The estate was to come to the College after his widow's death. It was charged with several small annual payments, £14 to the poor of St. Pancras, £6 to Hornsey, and 20s. each to the preachers in Chapel and at St. Pancras on the anniversary of Mr. Platt's death (Nov. 18) the subject of the sermons to be the 'mortality of the body and the immortality of the soul.'

The College was empowered to employ one-third of the rents in building rooms for the Fellows and Scholars of this foundation. If the funds sufficed for more Fellows and Scholars, equal numbers of each were to be added. If the College should ever profess a religion different from that which was then professed, the estates were to return to Mr. Platt's heirs.

The will was contested by some members of the Founder's family, and a long litigation ensued.

A few payments were made as prescribed in the will from 1677 to 1684. The first Platt Fellows enrolled in the College Register were three admitted 18 Mar. 1683-4.

A decree in Chancery was made 17 July, 1684, for the regulation and disposition of the estate, which ordered, among other things, that the Platt accounts should be kept separate from the other College accounts; that Platt Fellows should not be removed to any other foundation, nor chosen into any College Office, Benefice, School or other promotion, nor be Seniors nor College Preachers, nor have any vote or suffrage in College elections or concerns; that the stipends of the Platt Fellows be £10, and that they be allowed £4 for room rent, or £6 if they have the degree of B.D. The allowance of the Scholars to be one-third those of the Fellows. The Fellows' allowances in commons and corn money were supposed equal to double their stipends. The above decree governed to the last the status of the Platt Fellows, except in so far as through the benefactions of Mr. Winthrop and Professor John Palmer the College livings of Rampisham and Black Notley were reserved for their promotion.

Their stipends remained as above decreed for nearly a century, during the whole of which time there were six Fellows and as many Scholars. The greatest number of Fellows, nine, was reached in 1803. The stipends were £25 for about 20 years after 1788. They reached £44 in 1830, the dividends of other Fellows being then £120.

It does not appear to have been originally intended that the Platt Fellowships should be inferior in value to others. The College dividends in 1690, which were above the average of that time, were £30 to the Master, £15 to each Senior, and £10 to each Junior Fellow, making in all £600. One great advantage of the Platt Fellowships was that they were subject to no restrictions of family or county, except that preference was to be given to the kindred of the founder, if otherwise capable.

The depreciation in the value of money in modern times left the stipends of this foundation, like all other fixed money payments, very inadequate. Various attempts at improvement appear to have been made, but no satisfactory arrangement was possible until the statutes of 1860 made the Platt benefaction part of the general property of the College,

placed the then existing Platt Fellows on the same footing as others, and abolished from all Fellowships alike every restriction as to family or birth-place.

The Platt estate at Kentish Town is now one of the most valuable possessions of the College.

W. P. was the son of Sir Hugh Platt by Dame Judith, his second wife, and was therefore grandson of Richard Platt, the founder of Aldenham School. Sir Hugh was a member of the College, and the author of several curious works. There is an account of him in Vol. II. of Cooper's *Athenæ Cantabr.* William Platt married Mary, daughter of Sir John Hungerford, who survived him and married again.

There is a portrait of Mr. Platt in the Master's lodge, and a monument to his memory in the Church of St. Pancras, London, where he was buried.

FRANCIS DEE, D.D., Bishop of Peterborough, gave the lease of the Rectory of Pagham in Sussex, and left many books to the library.

His intention was to found two Fellowships and as many Scholarships, but the revenues at his widow's death being found insufficient, an agreement was entered into in 1673 with Dr. Jos. Henshaw, Bp. of Peterborough, to sink one of the Fellowships, the College covenanting to restore it if the funds in future would permit.

To the Chapel he left the ornaments of his private Chapel at Peterborough. To the Library he left such of his books in Hebrew, Greek, Latin, &c., as the College needed. These were sent by his widow Dec. 15, 1638. He left also £100 to Peterborough Cathedral.

The son of David Dee, Rector of St. Bartholomew's, and Canon of St. Paul's, of an ancient Welsh family, he was born in London, admitted to the College in 1595, elected Billingsley Scholar 1596, M.A. 1603, D.D. 1617. After being Rector of All Hallows, Lombard St., he became Chancellor of Salisbury in 1618, Dean of Chichester 1630, and was consecrated Bishop of Peterborough 18 May, 1634.

He is spoken of by Mr. Baker as one of whom no one could speak ill, and is much belauded in a letter from the College thanking him for his gifts. He died 8 Oct. 1638, and is buried in his Cathedral without any memorial.

SUSANNA HILL left £600, Aug. 11, 1638, with which three houses in London were purchased to provide for two Scholars and four clergymen's widows £5 each per annum.

In 1645, the houses were leased for 21 years to William Greenhill, the sole remaining executor, at £30 per an. The amount of the rent paid by Wm. Greenhill appears to be the only foundation for the usual statement in the Catalogue of Benefactors that each of the beneficiaries was to receive £5 per an. The deed of gift prescribes that the annual rent is to go to two ministers' sons and four ministers' widows, share and share alike.

†JOHN HIGHLORD, citizen and Alderman of London, left £500 to augment the payments to the Sizars of Dr. Dowman's foundation.

See also Mr. S. Newton's benefaction in 1681.

The bequests of Mr. Highlord and Mr. Mount-Stephen were invested in our estate at Leigh Lodge, Rutland. Mr. H. left a similar bequest to Trinity College. His will is dated Nov. 2, 1640.

The only Sizars on the foundation are the nine 'proper' Sizars above referred to. But Fellows, Noblemen, and Fellow Commoners had usually each his Sizar to attend upon him, to 'fag' for him as it would be called at school. This was not thought derogatory at a time when it was the custom for the sons of the gentry to be placed as retainers in the families of the nobility, and the sons of the nobles themselves in the families of ambassadors and princes. The number of men who were thus enabled to 'rise from the ranks' through the Universities to the highest positions in Church and State will compare favourably with the most successful achievements of recent effort in the same direction. As recently as 1765 an order was made that nine Sizars should wait at the President's table in Hall, one to be appointed by the Master and one by each of the seniors; they were to be placed on the boards before the proper Sizars and to receive exhibitions.

It is a curious survival, and found only at St. John's, that the number of Sizars continues to the present time practically what it was when it was determined by conditions which have entirely passed away.

Whether the nine 'proper' Sizars attended upon the Master and eight seniors may be doubted. Within living memory a senior has claimed the right to nominate to one of the 'proper' sizarships. The claim cannot be justified by Dr. Dowman's deed of foundation which orders that they shall be elected in the same manner as the Scholars. It may have been founded upon a mistaken interpretation of the College order of 1765 above quoted.

AMBROSE GILBERT, Rector of Orsett, in Essex, left £18 per annum for two Scholars.

His will and intention was to found a Fellowship as well as two Scholarships, for which purpose he bequeathed, in 1642, his messuage or tenement of Marsh House and lands in the parish of St. Osyth's. The will being somewhat ambiguous, the College, to avoid a law-suit, released their claim to the house to Sir Edm. Peirce, Knt., who had married the testator's sister and heir, in consideration of the yearly sum of £18 to be charged on the estate. This arrangement was affirmed in 1647 by a decree in Chancery which authorised the Fellowship to be dropped.

ROBERT ALLOTT, M.D., Senior Fellow, left two houses to the College.

Elected Fellow in 1599, sometime College Lecturer in Medicine, he died in Cambridge, and was buried 30 Sep. 1642. By his will, dated 1641, he bequeathed the 'Spread Eagle' in Thetford, and a house called Jenkinson's, in All Saints, Cambridge, to found two exhibitions, but the

rents not being sufficient to provide the necessary endowments, the College declined the bequest, and the houses went to his heir, the Rev. John Allott, Rector of Little Thurlow in Essex. He bequeathed them to Henry Eyre desiring him to carry out Dr. Allott's wishes. Dr. Eyre, who was then a Senior Fellow, settled the benefaction in 1674. One or two exhibitions were to be founded to which he, Eyre, was to have the nomination for his lifetime. If the rents fell below £6 for the house at Thetford, and £2 for that at Cambridge, the exhibitions were to be reduced in proportion.

The two houses are still the property of the College.

HENRY ROBINSON, of Monckton, Isle of Thanet, a citizen of Canterbury, left a messuage and other property of the value of £50 per annum for two Fellows and two Scholars.

The estate consists of property at Birchington and St. Nicholas, at Wade in the Isle of Thanet, and is still in the possession of the College. It was bequeathed in 1642, but was for a time charged with some annuities, and until these expired the full number of Scholars was not to be maintained. In 1652 the lands had sunk in value to £50 per an., and a decree in Chancery reduced the foundation to one for four Scholars. Preference was to be given to Scholars educated in the King's school at Canterbury.

SIR ROBERT WOOD, Knt., of Islington, left, Feb. 1659, three houses and other property to found three Scholarships.

The three houses were in Barnewell. One of them, formerly called the 'Plough' with 81 acres of land attached to it, is still in our possession.

The Scholars were to be equal to those of the Foundress, and to be chosen by preference from Westminster, Merchant Taylors', or some other school in London.

†ISAAC WORRALL, B.D., Senior Fellow, bequeathed an annuity of £16 for two Exhibitions.

The Exhibitioners were to be of Tonbridge School, elected by the Skinners Company; two Fellows of the College were to go down to conduct the Examination. The Exhibitions were to be tenable with Scholarships. They were to be £6 per annum each, £4 was to go to the College according to the Statute. The Examiners were to receive £4 out of money which was to accrue during vacancies in the Exhibitions. The annuity was to be a charge on estates in Hunts. Mr. James Chamberlaine, also a Senior Fellow and Benefactor, was left sole executor with full power to alter any or all the provisions of the will. In place of the annuity the College accepted £340 from Mr. Chamberlaine and charged the Exhibitions on our estate at Rawreth.

Isaac Worral, son of James Worral, Minister of the parishes of Great Peckham and Wateringberry in Kent, was admitted Sizar at Jesus College in 1633, and 'for his relation unto Dr. Beale whose Sizar he was' he was allowed to remove to St. John's after Dr. Beale was made Master. He was elected Foundress' Fellow in 1643 although there was no actual vacancy; he was to receive no emolument until a vacancy occurred. He lectured in College both in Mathematics and in Greek. He was President for one year, 1649, and afterwards Bursar, Steward, &c. He retained his Fellowship until his death, March 10, 1670.

†CLEMENT BARLING, M.A., of Horton, Clerk, founded two Scholarships.

'Benefactor intentione sola nam caruit effectu' says Baker.

An estate at Ulcombe, Kent, was to be charged with £10 a year for two Scholars 'to be paid upon the 1st June in the south porch of the parish church of Ulcombe between the hours of twelve and one to the Scholars themselves or their parents, guardians....'

If Clement Barling, eldest son of his nephew Christopher, came to St. John's he was to enjoy the exhibitions united.

The benefaction must have been soon lost to justify the note on Mr. Barling we have copied from the margin of Mr. Baker's copy of *Calamy*. The first Scholar on this foundation seems to have been Ds. Gostlinge, appointed to one Exhibition June 26, 1673; he was of E. Molling, Kent, educated at Rochester School, and admitted at St. John's October 21, 1668. Others were John Lister, 1676, and John Ling, of Yalding, Kent, elected May 3, 1684.

Clement Barling was past 16 when admitted 30 June, 1632, M.A. 1639. He was Rector of Denton, Kent, September 23, 1644, whence he was ejected in 1662. He died in 1671.

Another Clement Barling, Clerk of Ashford, by will dated 1688 left £3 per annum to the Parish of Lid, out of lands and tenements in Dengemarsh.

THIRD OR LIBRARY COURT.

IN all the official Catalogues of Benefactors the names of the chief contributors to the erection of the Third Court are placed together. It will be convenient to follow these precedents even at the cost of a departure from the order of chronology.

Before narrating the personal history of the builders, we shall draw attention to the building itself, particularly in respect to some of the features

which mark its relation to the earlier Courts and its place in the history of the College. The originality of the work will be seen to be indicative, not only of the spirit of the time and the genius of the architect, but also of changes in life and manners in both Fellows and Students. An attempt, however superficial, must be made to point out some of the prominent characteristics of the earlier buildings as they compare or contrast with the later ones, and particularly with the South and West sides of the Third or as it used to be called the Library Court. We shall study the lives of the builders with greater interest if we endeavour first to understand and value their work.

The substance of the following digression is derived chiefly from two sources, Professor Willis's Architectural History of the University and the 'Prizing Books' in the College Treasury. The former contains the results of long and patient study and comparison of the buildings of different Colleges, and of documents relating to them. The latter is our own College account of the tenancy of rooms in College, the 'prizing' or valuation from one tenant to another during the whole of the seventeenth and half the eighteenth century. With these aids we are further enabled to decipher some of the historical records which remain indelibly impressed on the architecture of our buildings themselves.

THE FIRST COURT was built originally of two storeys, the stairs to the upper floor leading straight up (except where there were turrets) and occupying the whole width of the passage. When the third storey was added, before the end of the century, the access to it was from the rooms below, not by an extension of the original staircase. Our only remaining example of this arrangement is the staircase north of the Porter's Lodge. As we ascend the stairs we notice above our heads the under side of the

[illegible] stone staircase leading to the [illegible] and to the walls on either side the [illegible] of which just still standing half imbedded in the walls. An examination of the staircase leading to them over the Buttery proves that formerly the same arrangement existed here and Loggan's view shows that a cornice and also rails.

The four-four rooms and those immediately above them used to be let by the same tenant. Perhaps originally the upper rooms were more garrets approached by a few steps or by a ladder. There were afterwards small rooms called cockloft above the second floor. There is but scanty evidence on the subject before A.D. 1700 but after that time the Buttery Books give us explicit information.

In 1708 it was ordered by the Master and Seniors that "All Fellows Chambers with the scuttles belonging to them should be priced by the Deans and Bursars" and the valuation &c. entered in a book. From these books which were kept for 150 years we can discover the names of the tenants, the character of the fittings, the subdivision of the rooms by partitions &c., and we are assisted greatly in forming or correcting our *impressions* of the habits of College life and the *relations* of Tutors and Pupils. We find Chambers usually assigned to Fellows only, exceptions being sometimes made in favour of Noblemen or Fellow Commoners and (much later) Scholars. All the Fellows are Tutors, and as far as possible have their pupils 'pensioned' in their own rooms. The Lower Chambers, as the ground floor rooms are designated, are held by Junior Fellows who can accommodate but few pupils. The 'Middle Chambers' are in greater request, they have 'Upper Chambers' above them and sometimes 'excelses' also, and can therefore admit several pupils. We read of the 'great bed' for the Tutor, and 'truckle beds' in the same Chamber. Partitions, in almost every corner where light can

be obtained, are erected to form 'Studies' about six feet square. The set of rooms over the Butteries had six studies, four on one side, two on the other, one being at the head of the stairs. For such a mode of life as is thus indicated it was natural that the Chamber should be large and roomy, should occupy the whole depth of the building and be lighted from both sides. Perhaps a careful examination of the floor or ceiling would reveal the exact position of some ancient 'Study' in one of our Old Courts, and it is more than probable that some of the partitions now standing are adaptations of those which anciently marked off a study or screened the 'great bed.'

On the top of the staircase in the S.E. corner of the First Court is a small cupboard which may have been an '*excelsis*,' unless it was 'a place above to lye in or laye wood in with a trap doore.' Both these are mentioned in the Prizing Book as belonging to the Middle Chamber in that corner, which was the Library Keeper's Chamber, being adjacent to the Old Library. If the cupboard were an *excelsis* it would have a skylight, which has been obliterated by more recent roofing.

The number of 'studies' and 'excelses' would give us an idea of how many men could be squeezed into one court. For our present purpose we need do little more than enumerate the other College buildings. They help us to understand how a large number of men could live in College. They add little to our information as to the nature of College life.

The ancient Hospital or Infirmary was early converted into chambers, its roof being raised to allow three storeys to be made. The eastermost room on the ground-floor next the street was for many generations the Barber's chamber. There were five other chambers in this block, the site of which was north of the Old Chapel, and is now partly covered by the present Chapel.

Dr. Metcalfe, as already related, built a small court West of the Kitchens, which was pulled down to make room for the Second Court.

'By the Waterside,' besides supernumerary buildings, there was a block three storeys high containing six chambers, which seems to have been known as Rath Hall or Rat's Hall, and which was 'demolished in April 1670' to make way for the present Third Court.

And lastly, there was the 'Pensionary' across the road, where the Divinity Schools now stand. There is room for speculation as to whether this was of the nature of a small court, or was a College Hostel, or a mere lodging house. Thos. Fuller speaks of the good Master of a College disliking lodgings out of College for his students, but it is not clear whether the Pensionary would be so described, or whether any other lodgings were permitted.

THE SECOND COURT added greatly to the dignity of the College and to the comfort of its members. Noblemen and Fellow Commoners could more commonly have their own chambers, though still they might, as heretofore, be lodged with the Master. A distinguished visitor might be entertained. A certain Bishop of Cork seems to have had rooms assigned him in the middle of the Second Court, and to have occupied them for some years.

We have before given a brief account of this court, and directed attention to the unique character and value of the Architect's plans, &c., which are preserved in the College Library. The rooms, as in the older court, occupy the whole depth of the building. There are three storeys, and now the staircase is constructed to give access to all floors. There are no 'excelses.' It may surprise us to find that the Fellow who took the 'Middle Chamber' still had the upper chamber together with it, although the connexion between the two was by the public stairs. It is interesting to discover that in one instance at least the Fellow

obtained permission to build himself a private staircase to his upper rooms, apparently preferring the arrangement customary in the old court. This private staircase was in the S.W. corner of the court, in rooms adjoining those where a similar staircase exists now.

THE THIRD COURT, long known as the Library Court, marks another epoch in College architecture, as well as in the growth and progress of the College.

It was built four storeys high, and the floors were from the first occupied independently. No upper chambers were attached to those below. Instances occurred when a Fellow needed more than one set of rooms, but the two sets had no necessary connexion as heretofore.

The South side of the Court had to be built of greater depth than the earlier courts to make it correspond with the Library, and the Architect divided this block longitudinally by a substantial wall, making it two rooms deep, and placing chimneys and fireplaces in the middle. He thus set an example which has been followed in all our later buildings.

There is a tradition that Sir Christopher Wren was the Architect. There is some confirmation of this opinion in a note written on a ground-plan of the courts, which is bound up with the plans of the Second Court and the drawings of the Stone Bridge, which leads into the grounds. It was proposed to build the Bridge where our covered bridge now stands, and the note runs 'Sir Chris: Wren in his letter to you laid down something of this affair which I could wish you would consider, as also about diverting the stream a little farther from the house but to avoid expensive proposition this is y^{e} most plausible we can make of this case.' The reason for this consultation with Wren may have been that he was the Architect of the Third Court, and that he had designed the central archway of the Cloister to lead (as at Clare College) to a bridge over the river. Or he may have designed the bridge.

On the plan above referred to, the South end of the river-side building, now known as the Water staircase, is called by the old name of Rath Hall. The South side of the court was begun in 1669. On the end next the river is the date of its completion, 1671, before the expiration of which year some of the rooms were occupied. A water-pipe on the river side of the Western block is dated 1672. The court was completed in 1673.

The subscriptions amounted in all to £2610 1*s* 8*d*. The whole cost of the Court was £5256 6*s* 3½*d*. The latter sum may include the expense of fitting up some of the rooms. The rule was that the Fellow who took the rooms paid for the doors, casements, wainscotting, &c. But several of the rooms in this court were fitted up by the College.

Before closing this brief account of the Court we would call attention to the Architect's care in making the side of his building towards the back lane uniform with the older Courts; and would add that the connexion between the Western block and the Library has been materially altered since the Court was built.

We turn now to the personal history of those contributors who are in the Catalogue of Benefactors.

PETER GUNNING, D.D., 22nd Master, Bishop successively of Chichester and Ely, gave £300 during his lifetime, bequeathed half his books to the Library, a further sum of £300, and any money of his left in the Treasury (£171).

Bp. Gunning's chief care was for the improvement of the Chapel and its services. His and other donations towards building the Third Court were 'so limited that out of the rents of the chambers of the new building £42 be paid yearly to six choristers, &c. .... The Exhibitions to be no bar to any other preferments in any of the choristers that shall be admitted scholars of the College.' During his Mastership Dr. Gunning had endeavoured to repair some of the damage done to the Chapel during the civil war. The organ, pictures, and ornaments with which Dr. Beale had enriched the Chapel had all been destroyed or removed. Bp. Fisher's Chapel had been turned into the Chapel Clerk's Chamber, Dr. Ashton's Chapel divided into

two Studies, the Chapel walls whitewashed, and much of the Communion plate taken away. Dr. Gunning rebuilt the organ in the loft or gallery at the W. end of the Chapel and reformed a Choir. He established weekly communions and designed to build a new Chapel. In his will, dated 25 Aug. 1679, he says "I bequeath to St. John's College where I was with all their good will and affection chosen Master, and there continued so about nine years and more, the sum of £100 more to be joined to that poor provision for a Quire there which I have (under the College Seal) assured for the maintenance of some singing youths and others upon £300 given them by Dr. John Barwick of pious memory, and upon my own £300 theretofore given and Dr. Turner's, Dean of Canterbury £150, and Dr. Turner's, the present Master's £50. To all which I say I now desire to add my other £100 for the better provision of more voices for the Quire, whereby God's service may be more solemnly performed and decently sung upon the Lord's Days and other Holy-days and their Eves, and their commemorations, by what way my very Reverend Friends the Master of the College and Dr. Humphry Gower and the Senior Fellows shall contrive." He adds in a codicil 29 Aug. 1680, '£100 more to St. John's Coll;' any surplus to be bestowed upon pious and charitable uses, having respect especially to the Quire begun to be founded at St. John's College.'

In another codicil 12 Feb. 1681-2 'not £100 only but £300 to St. John's College towards the beginning for the building for themselves a new Chapel.' The money found in the Treasury (£171) was devoted to the Chapel expenses.

Bp. Gunning was born at Hoo in Kent Jan 11, 1613, educated at Canterbury, admitted at Clare 1629, where he was elected Fellow 1633. He was the chief of the Authors of '*Certain disquisitions &c. against the Solemn League and Covenant.*' In Dr. John Barwick's life he is styled 'that incomparable disputant against the schismatics.' With him were associated Dr. Barwick and Mr. Lacy (both benefactors to the College) and several of other Colleges, 'Each of whom undertook his particular share of this wicked Covenant to confute, and bringing his part of the work to Mr. Gunning's Chamber there they all conferred and agreed upon the whole.' This work was published at Oxford in 1644. In 1643 Gunning was expelled from Cambridge for preaching against the Covenant at the University Church. He retired to Oxford and became Chaplain of New College there. After the Restoration he became Chaplain to Charles II. At the Savoy Conference he was the most prominent as he was the ablest and most uncompromising disputant against the Puritans. He was elected in quick succession Master of Corpus, Margaret Professor, Master of St. John's 1661, Bp. of Chichester and Bp. of Ely, 1674. He resigned the Mastership in 1670. In 1684 he died and was buried in the Cathedral at Ely where in the S. aisle is a noble monument to his memory. Bp. Gunning was of commanding presence and great personal influence. Fierce and overbearing as a controversialist, he was in his private life self-denying and abstemious. His beneficence was wide and liberal. He gave freely in his diocese, especially to improve the incomes of the smaller livings, and was a benefactor to all three Colleges St. Johns, Clare, and Corpus, with which he was intimately connected.

The prayer 'for all conditions of men' in our Liturgy though sometimes ascribed to Bp. Sanderson is more probably the composition of Bp. Gunning.

There are two pictures of the Bishop in the Lodge. His arms are in the great Oriel window of the Hall and in the *Liber Memorialis* and there is a statue of him over a buttress at the E. end of the N. side of the Chapel.

THOMAS FAIRFAX, afterwards 5th Baron Fairfax of Cameron, gave £50 in 1673.

The son of Henry 4th Baron Fairfax and Frances daughter of Sir Robt. Barwick of Dolston, Yorks, he was educated at St. John's. He succeeded to the Barony in 1685 on the death of his father, who was cousin to the great Parliamentary General. He was a Colonel in the Guards, and M. P. for Yorkshire until obliged to resign at the Union, when he ceased to be a Commoner of England. He died in 1710. His son Thomas Fairfax settled in Virginia U.S.A. in 1739. There is a portrait of our benefactor in the Lodge.

SIR JOHN OTWAY, temporal Chancellor of Durham, gave £100.

The son of Roger Otway of Sedbergh, he was at Sedbergh School 5 years under Mr. Nelson, entered St. John's in 1636, æt. 16, was Lupton Scholar the following November and became Lupton Fellow in 1640. He studied law at Gray's Inn. In March 1643 he was ejected for refusing the 'Solemn League and Covenant' 'and for other Misdemeanors.' 'Not any one particular of those Misdemeanors is mentioned. Possibly one of them was that he had taken up arms for his Majesty and was otherwise serviceable to him' (Note in the Life of Dr. Barwick). Upon the King's return he was Knighted and made Temporal Chancellor of Durham.

He married the neice of Thos. Brathwait, another benefactor. He died 15 Oct. 1693. His Son Dr. Chas. Otway, many years Fellow, died at St. John's in 1720. Another son Brathwait Otway was Fellow Commoner.

THOMAS TURNER, D.D., Dean of Canterbury, gave £50.

The Father of Dr. Francis Turner our 23rd Master, he was born at St. Giles' Reading where his Father was sometime Mayor, was Scholar and Fellow of St. John's Coll. Oxford, where Juxon afterwards Abp. of Canterbury was his Tutor. Abp. Laud made him his Domestic Chaplain. In 1641 he became Dean of Rochester and in 1643 Dean of Canterbury. He was a devoted Royalist, was taken prisoner during the civil war, but escaped, and endured confiscation and many hardships during the Commonwealth. At the Restoration he returned to his Deanery where he died Oct. 8, 1672 about the age of 81, and was buried in the Cathedral.

His second son Thos. Turner was Dean of Rochester and President of C. C. C. Oxford. A third son, William, became Archdn. of Westmoreland.

Dr. Walker reckons it a singular reward from God, for his great sufferings and his affection to the Church of England that he was blessed with two such sons as Dr. Francis Turner, Bp. of Ely, and Dr. Thos. Turner the Dean of Rochester.

JOHN BARWICK, D.D., Dean of St. Paul's, bequeathed £300 in 1664.

He intended to found a Lectureship in Ecclesiastical History, but afterwards revoked the conditions of his bequest on the ground that facilities for printing had made books rather than lectures the guides of opinion.

He was born at Wetherslack, Westmoreland, educated at Sedbergh, admitted sizar in 1631, æt. 18, Lupton Scholar 1634, Fellow 1636. He delighted in music, and sought to enlist others in the 'publick choir'; the knowledge of music thus cultivated proved of great use to him when as Dean he had to revive the choir of St. Paul's Cathedral. He was fond of Athletic exercises 'and those violent enough, such as pitching the bar and football.' 'Some hot football playing' used to take place on Sheep's Green, though the game had been pronounced by the authorities hurtful and unscholarlike. At one of these games Barwick had the misfortune to break the collar bone of one of the players, and was so heartily concerned for this mischance that he would never be prevailed upon to play again. He was an ardent Royalist, and one of the chief agents in conveying College Plate to Charles I. During the Civil War he laid aside the garb and occupation of a clergyman and took up the sword. He was, however, mainly occupied in communicating between the King and his supporters, visiting the King in his confinement in the Isle of Wight and elsewhere. He became Chaplain to Bp. Morton of Durham, then residing in London, and thus had a pretext for his constant visits to London. We find him assisting Mr. Lacy and gaining access to other imprisoned Royalists. In 1650 he is imprisoned himself, but managed to burn all papers on the King's business. He was liberated in 1652. During the Commonwealth he was anxiously engaged in Ecclesiastical as well as State affairs. Earnest Churchmen were getting concerned for the Episcopal succession. Barwick attended his patron, Bp. Morton, in his last illness, and preached his funeral sermon. There were then but ten Bishops remaining in England. One or two were supine, others were old and infirm. It was proposed to consecrate others on Charles's nomination, dispensing for a time with canonical election, &c. Barwick was pressed, but declined consecration for himself unless it were found absolutely necessary. The Restoration came, and the necessity for these temporary expedients passed away. Barwick accepted the Deanery of Durham, where he at once devoted himself to the restoration of the Cathedral and its services, the building of the Grammar School, &c. The next year he was removed to the Deanery of St. Paul's. He died shortly before the great fire brought his beloved Cathedral to the ground. Dr. Gunning attended him in his last illness and preached his funeral sermon. His epitaph, written by Mr. S. Howlett, another benefactor, says 'Requiescit in Domino, Atque inter sacras Ædis Paulinæ ruinas Reponit suas (Utrasque resurrecturas securus) Anno Ætatis LIII, Salutis MDCLXIV.

Both the Latin and English Versions of Dr. Barwick's life are in the Library.

FRANCIS TURNER, D.D., 23rd Master, Bishop of Ely, gave £250.

The eldest son of the Dean of Canterbury, mentioned above, he was educated at Winchester and New Coll. Oxford. He came to St. John's in 1666, probably through friendship to Dr. Gunning, who was then Master. He was then Rector of Therfield, Herts.; three years later he was made a Prebend of St. Paul's. He succeeded Bp. Gunning as Master in 1670, was made Dean of Windsor and Bp. of Rochester in 1683, and the year following translated to Ely on the death of Bp. Gunning.

He was one of the seven Bishops sent to the Tower in 1688 by James II. He was nevertheless devotedly loyal to the King, and suffered deprivation from his Bishopric rather than acknowledge William and Mary. It is noteworthy that of the seven Bishops sent to the Tower three were of this College, whilst of Bishops and Clergy subsequently ejected for their loyalty to the House of Stuart, St. John's had a far larger number than any other College. Bp. Turner kept up a correspondence with the deposed King, and no doubt plotted for his restoration. He died in London in 1700, and lies buried in Therfield Church, under a stone inscribed with the single word 'Expergiscar.'

There is a portrait of Bp. Turner in the Master's Lodge, and his arms are in the Great Oriel window of the Hall.

THOMAS BROWN, ESQ., of Arlesey, Beds, gave £50.

Admitted Fellow Commoner 23 Feb. 1658-9, æt. 15, the son of Samuel Browne Sergeant-at-Law. His elder brother John was admitted Fellow Commoner the previous year.

SAMUEL HOWLETT, M.A., sometime Fellow, gave £50.

Besides many books which he gave to the Library during his life he bequeathed also his Italian, French, Spanish, and German books, in all about 80 volumes.

The Son of Rev. Rd. Howlett of Baddow, Essex, he came from Charterhouse to St. John's in 1659, æt. 16, was Jermin Scholar 1660, and admitted Fellow 'ex disp. regis' 1664. He wrote the Epitaph on Dr. Barwick, whose pupil he had been and who left him his Library. Dr. Barwick's biographer speaks of him as a 'person of learning and judgement much beyond his age, for he was not yet twenty (in 1664), and who himself also was in a few years ripe for heaven .... accomplished in every kind of learning and virtue.'

SIR GEORGE VINER, Bart., gave £50.

The Son of Sir Thomas Viner, a London Alderman, sometime Lord Mayor, who was made a Baronet in 1660 and died in 1665, Sir George was educated

at St. Paul's School, admitted Fellow Commoner at St. John's in 1656, æt. past 17. He died in 1673 and was succeeded by his son Thomas, who died early, when the title became extinct.

The foregoing contributors to the building of the Third Court are those who were in consequence of their generosity enrolled in the Catalogue of Benefactors. A supplementary list is given in Cooper's *Memorials* (Vol. II, p. 139).

THE THIRD COURT may be regarded as a College Monument of the Restoration founded on the prosperity and promotion which that event brought to the leading Royalists of our body. Benefactors were commonly men of mark, men therefore who in the convulsions of Church or State shared to the fullest extent the successes or disasters of the party whose cause they espoused. It would be a mistake to suppose that the whole College felt equally keenly the vicissitudes of troublous times. If we turn from memoirs such as those of Bp. Gunning and Dr. Barwick and study the routine of ordinary College life, the course of study, the appointment of officers, the tenure of chambers &c., we quit the turmoil and conflict of war for a scene of comparative calm, of easy, if ignoble, acquiescence in the rule of whatever government was for the time supreme.

St. John's can claim a pre-eminence for the number of its martyrs to principle at every crisis. The names of not a few appear in these records. The majority of the College submitted. We shall meet with some of these also amongst our benefactors, and learn to think charitably of them for their works' sake.

† WILLIAM LACY, D.D., Rector of Thornhill, Yorks, left £16 a year for Exhibitions, and gave £5 to the Third Court.

The Exhibitions were attached to the Grammar School of Beverley, where he was brought up. He left £350, in consideration of which £16

was charged on Gyles's Crofts, at Beverley. In default of suitable candidates for the scholarships the money was to go to the poor of Beverley.

W. L. was Ducket Scholar, 1629, Fellow 1636, afterwards Preacher, Lecturer in Greek and Logic. Ejected from his Fellowship in 1650 for refusing the engagement, he entered the King's army and became Chaplain to Prince Rupert. During the civil war he was made prisoner, and we find Dr. John Barwick visiting him and rendering him much assistance in his confinement when he had been reduced to great want. He was one of the writers of the *Querela Cantabrigiensis, &c.*, as mentioned above in the Note on Bp. Gunning. At the Restoration he was re-admitted to his Fellowship, and the following year, 1661, became a Senior. He was inducted to the Rectory of Thornhill, Nov. 8, 1662. There he died in 1671, leaving a widow but apparently no children. A son had died in infancy in 1663.

The following is the inscription on his tomb in Thornhill Church: Gulielmus Lacy S.T.D e Nobilissima Laciorum Familia oriundus postquam iura Regia et Ecclesiastica cum Vitae Periculo summo Fortunarum omnium et Libertatis ipsius Jactura Deploranda strenue Asservasset, ad hujus Ecclesiæ Regimen tandem Accessit, Reetoris Ædes sacrilegio Collapsas a solo Restituit, Bonorum postea omnium a solutis Debitis Residuum pijs usibus Legavit, et in Christo Placide Obdormivit Maij 12 A.D. 1671.

MATTHEW HEWITT, of Threshfield, Rector of one Mediety of Linton in Craven, Yorks., left £50 per annum to found four Exhibitions.

The Exhibitions were charged upon his property at Gomershall and Burstall near Leeds, out of which estates it is still paid. By the same will Mr. Hewitt founded a school at Threshfield, with an endowment of £30 per annum, £20 for the Master, £10 for the usher, and directed that Scholars educated there should be preferred before others for his Exhibitions. Four Scholars were nominated 'ab ipsius executore' Nov. 5, 1677. Dr. Whitaker in his *History of Craven*, 1805, after remarking that 'the depreciation of money in the last century proves the impolicy of such pensionary endowments,' adds 'the school has been so little distinguished either for able masters or hopeful scholars that it has not been unusual in St. John's College to apply to it the text Out of Galilee ariseth no prophet.' Dr. Whitaker was himself a Hewitt Exhibitioner, and mentions amongst others of distinction Dr. Law, Dr. Dodgson, Dr. Craven our 30th Master, and William Sheepshanks, Platt Fellow, and afterwards Canon of Carlisle. These were probably not all educated at Threshfield School. Dr. Whitaker may have been at the school for a short time, but in consequence of ill health was unable to pursue his studies regularly, and was sent for a time to read with Mr. Sheepshanks, who then resided at Grassington, about half a mile from the school. Several members of the Sheepshanks family, who are highly spoken of by Dr. Whitaker, were educated at the school. We owe to Dr. Whitaker the ancient stone altar which stands at the foot of the covered bridge.

Threshfield school is now an elementary one.

Matthew Hewitt was admitted at St. John's 14 May, 1639, æt. 18. He was appointed Rector of Linton by the Crown. He died 4 May, 1674. His monument in Linton Church records the foundation of the school, his gifts to the poor and the endowments of the Exhibitions. Some brasses in the same church shew that members of the family continued to reside in the parish.

THOMAS BRAITHWAIT, of Ambleside, gave £30 towards the Third Court, and in Nov. 1674 bequeathed £250 for two Scholars.

Sir John Otway, who had married Elizabeth, niece of Thomas Braithwait, paid the £250 to the College.

The Scholars were to be chosen by preference, first from the schools of Kendal in Westmoreland or Hawkshead in Lancashire, and secondly from any school in the Counties of Westmoreland or Lancashire.

T. B., the son of Gawen B., succeeded to the property of his uncle Thomas B. of Ambleside. He became Recorder of Kendal in 1648. He died Nov. 30, 1674, and was buried at Grasmere. He bequeathed to the University of Oxford a collection of coins made by his father and uncle, and left to the Corporation of Kendal £10 to purchase a silver goblet which is still in the possession of that body.

A brother, Francis B., was admitted at St. John's in 1632.

Hawkshead Grammar School, near Ambleside, was founded in 1585 by Edwin Sandys, Archbishop of York, formerly of this College, whose arms may be seen in the great oriel window of the Hall. The school boasts of having contributed to the education of Dr. Wordsworth, Master of Trin. Coll.; Wm. Wordsworth, the poet; Dr. King, Master of Queen's Coll.; and Lord Brougham. The name of "Wm. Wordsworth" cut on one of the desks is protected by a piece of glass, and extracts from his poems are painted around the school room. The school library contains Abp. Sandys' own folio Bible, of date 1572, of which he himself translated the books of Kings and Chronicles.

Hawkshead School has in past times sent many students to the College. At its Tercentenary Commemoration, from the account of which the foregoing information is derived, it was presided over by the Rev. R. M. Samson of this College. It is interesting to find amongst its prizes one for Literature and Declamation endowed by the Rev. Wm. Wilson, who founded the Prizes for reading in the College Chapel.

ROBERT CLARKE, B.D., Senior Fellow, bequeathed £200 to found a Scholarship.

He and Wm. Lacy, above mentioned, were admitted together as Ducket Scholars in 1629, both being from Beverley School. Clarke was elected Fellow a few months after Lacy. They were both ejected in 1650 for 'refusing the engagement.' Restored in 1660 they became Seniors the year

following. Clarke was appointed Catechist in 1644, Lecturer in Greek 1646, College Preacher in 1666. He retained his Fellowship until his death, Jan. 14, 1675.

The Scholarship given 'to St. John's College where I thankfully had my education' was to be awarded by preference to his own kindred and connexions, and after them to boys from Beverley School. Small bequests were left to the witnesses of his will, two of whom, Hy. Paman and Peirce Brackenbury, were Fellows, and afterwards Benefactors.

JOHN SYMONDS, B.D., of Gislingham, Suffolk, left £100 for an Exhibition, £10 to the Third Court and £5 to the Library.

J. S. was admitted Jermin Scholar 1606, elected Fellow 1613, College Preacher 1625, and held various College offices—Dean, Bursar, &c. He was associated with the Puritan party in College. He was one of the witnesses of Hy. Alvey's will, and exor. to Dr. Robert Metcalfe, one of the benefactors of the Library. He left College for the Rectory of Gislingham about 1628, and there laboured until his death. He is described on a monumental slab in Gislingham Church as

A { Zealous / Faithful / Constant } Lover of { Piety / Loyalty / Hospitality }

Who departed this life aged 85 years
December 22th 1675
Yet still liveth in the memory of ye Just.

He and his wife, Alice Symonds, were both benefactors to the parish of Gislingham.

We have followed the official Catalogue of Benefactors in ascribing the Exhibition to the Rector of Gislingham. But at the end of a *Corn-book* in the Treasury is entered a 'copy of a clause of Mr. Symonds' will who died in 1703.' "I give to the Master and Fellows £100 towards an Exhibition for a poor Minister's son or one of my own relations of that College from Gislingham School or Bury in Suffolk at the discretion of the Master and Fellows." The first Exhibitioner, Styles, was elected in 1704. The Exhibition seems therefore to be the foundation of the son of the Rector of Gislingham, possibly in accordance with his father's wishes.

John Symonds, son of the R. of Gislingham, was educated at Bury, and came to St. John's, æt. 17, in 1648. Two persons of this name, probably his father and himself, are mentioned together in a MS. in the Treasury amongst the contributors to the Third Court.

A third John Symonds, son of J. S., deceased, born and educated at Bury, admitted 1712, was Spalding Scholar, Symonds Exhibitioner, and elected Fellow in 1718. He appears to have quitted his Fellowship in 1725, when he was appointed Rector of Horningsheath or Horringer, near Bury. He married Mary, second daughter of Sir Thos. Spring, Bart., of Lavenham. A son, Jermyn, b. 1726, probably died early, his heir being the next son John, who graduated at St. John's in 1752, became Fellow of Peterhouse,

Professor of Modern History, Recorder of Bury, &c. A younger son Thomas, ran away to sea, became a Captain in the Navy, and was the father of the Naval Architect, Rear-Admiral Sir William Symonds, C.B., F.R.S., the Surveyor of the Navy from 1832 to 1847 (See the *Memoir of Sir Wm. Symonds* by Jas. A. Sharp).

Dr. Symonds of Horringer appears to have left that Rectory in 1738. He died in 1757. There are monuments to Dr. Symonds, and to his wife and two sons, in Pakenham Church, Suffolk.

The Scholarships on this foundation and that of Mr. Spalding have been replaced by a 'Spalding and Symonds' Exhibition of £18 per annum, limited by way of preference to Bury School.

†SAMUEL NEWTON, Vicar of Great Sampford, Essex, gave £60 in 1681 to augment the Commons of the Proper Sizars.

He became Vicar of Sampford c. 1642, died there, and was buried Aug. 12, 1683. In 1681 he paid the money, £60, to the College, on condition that the allowance of the proper sizars should be raised to 13*d.* per week. See the benefactions of Dr. Dowman and Mr. Highlord.

A Samuel Newton, the son of John Newton, 'yarne seller,' of Ashton-under-Line, Lancs. was admitted sizar 2 Aug. 1654.

We find also, mentioned by Calamy, that one Samuel Newton was ejected from Rivington, Lancs., in 1662, lived afterwards at Crampton, and removed back into Rivington, where he sometimes read the prayers and had liberty to preach. He died, March, 1682-3, not above 40 years of age, but 'very ripe in Parts and Grace.'

JOHN AMBROSE, B D., Senior Fellow, bequeathed, in 1681, a moiety of the Tithes of Addingham, in Cumberland, towards the maintenance of the Choir.

Lupton Scholar 1624, Gregson Fellow 1629-30. We find him as Chaplain in the Navy, in 1638 and 1640, allowed to receive the profits of his Fellowship. In 1644 he was ejected for refusing the engagement; he was in arms for the king during the civil war, and was restored to his Fellowship 3 Nov. 1660 [the College had never deprived him]. He was a Senior from 4 Nov. 1661, to 26 Feb. 1677-8, when he retired *per voluntariam cessionem*. He was admitted College Preacher 3 Nov. 1662, and was for a time Sacrist. He died in his Fellowship, July 1684.

One of the charges brought against Dr. Lane, when he was a candidate for the Mastership in 1633, was 'his ill carriage of elections in preferring some unworthy persons,' one of whom was Ambrose.

By his will, dated Jan. 18, 1681, Ambrose declared that 'his will and mind was' that the Addingham tithes 'should be and remain for and towards the maintenance of a Quire in the chapel of the College or to be disposed of for the greatest good and benefit and advantage of the said College as the Masters Fellows and Scholars shall think fit.'

By a deed, dated April 26, 1682, the tithes were assigned to the College, who on their part granted Ambrose a lease of them for 20 years if he should so long live. Until the middle of the present century we held the tithes as Lessees of the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle. Our present interest is represented by £106. 5s. of Tithe Rent Charge and a farm of 120 acres, both held in fee simple.

SARAH, DUCHESS OF SOMERSET, left an estate at March and her Manor of Wotton Rivers for Scholars from the Schools of Manchester, Hereford, and Marlborough. She also gave the advowson of Wotton Rivers to St. John's and Brasenose Coll. Oxford alternately.

There were two Foundations by the Duchess, the former during her lifetime, in 1682, by which she settled upon the College an estate at March for the maintenance of 5 Scholars. The Duchess was to nominate during her life, and unless the 'Posers and Lecturers' refused them they were to be admitted within 3 days after presentation. Afterwards they were to be chosen from Hereford School. 'The Scholars to have one or two chambers with 5 studies neither ground chambers nor garrets and yt they wear gowns of cloth with open sleeves like ye students of Christ Church Oxon: and square caps without tassels while they are undergraduates.' 'That there be a Commemoration once a year upon ye day of ye Foundation of these scholarships, ... and a speech to be made in ye Hall in Latin by ye Scholars in their turns.'

The other Foundation was by the Duchess's will, dated May 17, 1686. She left the Wotton Rivers property to the College to maintain additional Scholars, equal to those already founded, to be chosen 'the first from Marlborough, the second from Hereford, the third from Manchester schole and so by turns for ever.'

By a codicil to the will the advowson of Wotton Rivers was given to St. John's and Brasenose alternately, St. John's to have the first turn; the Colleges to present one of the Somerset scholars and no other person.

The special dress, &c., of the Somerset Scholars ceased to be worn when the statutes of 1860 came into force. By special statute there are now as many Exhibitions of £40 a year each, limited by way of preference to Hereford School, as the March estate will maintain, and as many of £50 each, similarly limited to the three schools, as the Wotton Rivers property will maintain.

The Duchess was the daughter of Sir Edward Alston, Kt. M.D. She was first married to George, elder brother of Sir Samuel Grimstone, and secondly to John Seymour, 4th Duke of Somerset, whose portrait is in the Master's Lodge. She was left a widow for the second time in 1675, and died in 1692. There is in Westminster Abbey a fine marble monument to her memory, upon which she is represented in a reclining position. The inscription upon it mentions amongst her many charities the foundation of a school at Tottenham, of a Hospital for widows at Froxfield, Wilts, of a fund

for apprenticing boys, known as the Broadtown charity; and benefactions to the poor and to the green-coat schools at Westminster.

There is a full length portrait of the Duchess in the Hall.

The fame of Shrewsbury School is said to have prompted the Duchess's generosity to the three schools, which she hoped might rise to the like eminence in their localities.

†JAMES CHAMBERLAINE, B.D., Senior Fellow, left £100 in 1684.

Admitted Sizar, æt. 16, 28 Jan. 1650-1, from Oakham School, Johnson Exhibitioner, and Fellow 1655. He held various offices in College—Steward, Dean, Principal Lecturer, &c., and seems to have been an active man of business. There is a bundle of letters in the Treasury addressed to him, chiefly relating to the will of Mr. William Platt. As already stated, Mr. Worrall left him exor. of his will, with full power to amend or alter the conditions of his bequest. He himself attached no conditions to his benefaction. The money was paid to the College by his sister and executrix, Sarah Chamberlaine of Yeldham, Essex. Chamberlaine died in his Fellowship. His books were sold at Stourbridge Fair, 8 Sep. 1686.

JOHN BOUGHTON, B.D., Senior Fellow, bequeathed the advowson of Barrow in Suffolk.

Admitted Mar. 4, 1651-2, æt. 16, from Peterborough School, son of Thomas Boughton, of King's Cliffe, Northants; he was Hare Exhibitioner in 1654, &c., and elected Fellow 1658. He lectured in Mathematics, was Steward, Junior Bursar, and from 1681 to 1692 Senior Bursar. He died in 1693, and was buried in the Chapel, Nov. 14.

In appointing to the living, the College was to give preference (1) to his nephew, Christopher Boughton, (2) to his name and kindred, (3) to the Senior Divine in College.

Christopher Boughton was presented to the living in 1714. He was admitted Oct. 21, 1684, was B.A. 1688, Fellow 1691-2, M.A. 1692, B.D. 1700.

WILLIAM GOULD, B.D., Senior Fellow, bequeathed £500 for the purchase of advowsons.

The Rectories of Great Snoring and Thursford in Norfolk were bought in 1690 of Mr. Thos. Verdon, B.D., Fellow of the College, for £400, being part of Mr. Gould's gift.

W. G. came up 2 Ap. 1657, æt. 18, from Dorchester, where he had been at school 7 yrs., was elected Scholar, pro Cardin. Morton, the following November, B.A. 1660, M.A. 1664, Fellow 1664, B.D. 1671. He was successively Sacrist, Dean, Junior Bursar, Hebrew and Greek Lecturer. He died 4 July, 1690. Dr. Gower was his executor.

Thos. Verdon, from whom the advowson was purchased, was one of the twenty Fellows respecting whom a mandamus was applied for against the Master, Dr. Gower, to compel him to eject them as non-jurors in 1693.

The prosecution was unsuccessful. But in 1716, after the accession of George I., the Abjuration Oath was ordered to be administered to all Fellows. Of the eight Fellows of St. John's who were ejected for refusing to take the oath, six were among the twenty above referred to, namely Leche, Verdon, Billers, Thompkinson, Dawkins, and Thomas Baker the College historian. Thirteen of the others had already vacated their Fellowships, and the remaining one, Matthew Pearson, had taken the oaths to Queen Anne which he refused to King William.

HENRY PAMAN, M.D., LL.D., contributed £500 to the erection of the south bridge over the river *(elegantem et magnificum pontem lapideum)*. He also gave all his books not specifically bequeathed and £50 to purchase other books.

His name has always been associated with the building of the bridge. From his will it appears that the bequest of £500 was made unconditionally. It was paid in 1695, shortly after his death, by the representatives of his exor., Sir Henry North. H. P. was born at Chevington, Suffolk, and entered Emmanuel College, æt. 18, in 1643, where he was a pupil of Sancroft, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury. He migrated to St. John's in 1646, and was elected Fellow the year following. He 'took the engagement,' the refusal of which cost Sancroft his Fellowship at Emmanuel. The next few years we find Paman actively occupied as Proctor in the University and Bursar in College. In 1662 he was appointed to travel abroad with Wm. Soames, Esq., 'to obviate and prevent those forraine dangers which too often ensnare unwary youth, both in matter of Morality and Religion.' A mandate from the King required that he should be allowed to retain during his absence all advantages of his fellowship. He became Public Orator in 1672.

When Sancroft was made Archbishop, in 1677, Paman removed to Lambeth. Two years later he was elected Gresham Professor of Physic, and a few months afterwards a Fellow of the Royal Society.

After taking his LL.D. he was made Master of the Faculties by the Archbishop. He was also Fellow of the College of Physicians. He resigned the Oratorship in 1681 and the Gresham Professorship in 1689. And when Sancroft was deprived of his Archbishopric Paman quitted his office of Master of the Faculties and retired to Westminster, where he died June 1695, æt. 70. Some of Paman's Latin letters are preserved in College; others, which he wrote as Public Orator, are published in the Appendix to Ward's Lives of the Gresham Professors, from which work much of the foregoing information is derived. Paman left legacies to his native place, to the College of Physicians, to Emmanuel College, as well as to his relatives and to St. John's.

A large silver tankard bearing Paman's name is still in use in College.

THE BRIDGE INTO THE GROUNDS.

Our beautiful stone bridge of three arches leading into the grounds was begun in 1696, the year after Paman's death. In two years £300 was spent on labour and materials. The work was then stopped, but resumed eleven years later, in 1709, and completed before Christmas 1712. The undertaking proved a very expensive one, the cost of the bridge and adjoining gate being £1353 6*s.* 7*d.* Besides Dr. Paman's legacy, a small donation is mentioned, £40, from Ant. Hamond, but the bulk of the expense was borne by the College. The Clare College bridge was built in 1640 for about £300. Money was doubtless cheaper in 1700, but the cost of our bridge was considered excessive. In the diary of Z. C. von Uffenbach of his visit to Cambridge, July 1710, he tells us that Dr. Ferrari assured him it had cost £2000 'which is an enormous sum for so small a bridge.'

Designs for the bridge, with plans and drawings, are preserved in the Library, bound up in the same volume with the plans of the Second Court. We have already had occasion to mention a proposal approved by Sir Chris. Wren for building the bridge where our present covered bridge stands. [That the consultation with Wren, which is referred to, concerned the bridge only and not the ground plan of the Third Court itself seems certain, because Wren was not knighted until 1673, the year after the completion of the Court.] Is it possible that an attempt was made to execute this plan? If so we have an explanation of the spending of £300 in 1696-8, of the delay before commencing the erection of the present bridge, 1709-12, and of the excessive outlay.

The specifications for the size of the piers, arches, and roadway of the bridge appear to correspond exactly with the present structure. Two designs are

given for the parapet, of both of which portions were adopted. No drawings are given of the panels and bas-reliefs, which however deserve notice. Above the arches are the Royal Arms, the Rose and Portcullis; and above the piers Father Camus with an urn, representing the source of the river, and the Genius or Divinity of the Bridge itself, shewing an elevation of the adjoining part of the Third Court.

The stone bridge replaced one of wood, a view of which is given by Loggan (1688), and which was perhaps that built by Robert Booth (c. 1600).

PEIRCE BRACKENBURY, M.D., Senior Fellow, bequeathed the impropriate Rectory of Marton-cum-Grafton, Yorks, together with the advowson of the Vicarage of that place, and £1000 in money, and lands at Deeping St. James in Lincolnshire, the money and rents of the property to be applied to the purchase of advowsons.

P. B., the second son of John Brackenbury, Esq., of Gainford, was born in 1633, educated at Gisborough, sent to St. John's in 1650. Fellow 1656, Senior 1671; he was for a time Linacre Lecturer, also Steward, Bursar, &c. His Father died in 1677, and was buried Nov. 9 at Durham Abbey. His elder brother, Robert, having died the previous July, Peirce became the head of the family. He had two other brothers, Henry, who entered Gray's Inn, and Francis. Peirce Brackenbury died June 12, 1692, leaving Marton Rectory, &c., to his brother Francis for his natural life, and after that to the College. Francis B., who was at the time living in Cambridge, paid £1000 to the College in 1693. He probably died early in 1700, as the College became Rector and Patron of Marton in that year.

Marton formerly belonged to the Priory of Malton. At the Dissolution it was taken by the King, who sold it in 1553. It passed into the Slingsby family and from them descended to the Brackenburys, who lived at Selaby near Barnard Castle.

The estate at Deeping St. James has been exchanged for one at Whaplode, now in the possession of the College.

Many of our College livings were purchased with the money left by Dr. Brackenbury, Mr. Robins and others. Of recent years however there has been in College an increasing dislike to this kind of traffic, and the funds have been allowed to accumulate. By the present Statutes the funds have been diverted from their original purpose to form a Pension Fund for Lecturers and other officers of the College on their retirement.

SAMUEL FULLER, D.D., Dean of Lincoln, sometime Fellow, gave £500 to purchase an advowson.

The Rectory of Medbourn-cum-Holt, Leicestershire, was purchased in 1706 from Hen. Nevile, Esq. and others with this benefaction. The son of John Fuller, Clerk, he entered 9 Sept. 1650, æt. 15, elected Scholar the same year, and Fellow in 1656. Preacher 1664. He became Chancellor of Lincoln in 1670, and Dean in 1695. He died 4 Mar. 1699-1700, æt. 65, and was buried in the Cathedral. There are two inscriptions to his memory, one on a black marble gravestone on the floor, the other on white marble, formerly affixed with his bust to the wall at the back of the high altar, but now removed to Bp. Russell's Chapel. The latter inscription is fulsome and elaborate, ending "Exoriantur usque qui sic ornent hanc ecclesiam."

THOMAS SMOULT, D.D., Senior Fellow and Professor of Philosophy, gave £500 to purchase an advowson and £100 for the Library.

The son of Edmund Smoult of Latham, Lancs, he entered as a sizar 19 May, 1650, æt. 16, from Winwicke School. Fellow 1664, College Preacher 1667, Senior Fellow 1685. He held in succession numerous offices in College—Sacrist, Dean, Librarian, Hebrew Lecturer, &c., and was appointed in 1683 the first Knightbridge Professor of Moral Philosophy. He was also Rector of Northchurch and Vicar of Barkway, Herts. He died 9 July, 1707, and was buried at Barkway. He is enrolled amongst the Benefactors of the University because of a bequest of £300 for the augmentation of the Knightbridge Professorship.

His executor, Edward Chester, purchased the advowson of the Rectory of Marwood, N. Devon, for £400, and paid the balance to the College to be added to other funds for the purchase of advowsons. By Dr. Smoult's will his exor. was to have for life the right of presenting some Fellow or Scholar, and in case the College should ever fail to present within one month after a vacancy, the heir of his executor was to present some Fellow or Scholar.

The Rectory of Marwood was conveyed to the College under two indentures dated 1715 and 1725. The Rev. Richard Harding, who was then Rector, held the living about 68 years, and died, æt. 95, in 1782, in which year the first College Rector, S. R. Weston, was appointed.

WILLIAM BEVERIDGE, Bp. of St. Asaph, devised the advowson of Barrow on Soar in Leicestershire, and gave books to the Library.

The son of the Vicar of Barrow, he was admitted æt. 16, 24 May 1653, from Oakham School. He held an Exhibition but was never a Foundation Scholar. He would doubtless, says Baker, have been elected a Fellow had it not been for the restriction of Fellowships to particular counties. He graduated in 1656 and almost immediately afterwards wrote in Latin a treatise on the study of Oriental Languages and a Syriac Grammar, which he

published in three volumes in 1658. He dedicated his work to Ant. Tuckney, the Master, and John Maynard, his patron, in whose house he then lived. He was M.A. 1660, D.D. 1679. At the restoration he was in one month ordained Deacon and Priest, Jan. 3 and Jan. 31, 1661. He was vicar of Ealing 1661—1672, Rector of St. Peter's, Cornhill, 1672, Canon of St. Paul's 1674, Archdeacon of Colchester 1681, Canon of Canterbury 1684, Chaplain to King William and Queen Mary 1690. In 1691 he refused to accept the Bishopric of Bath and Wells in succession to the ejected non-juror, Bp. Ken. In 1704 he was consecrated Bp. of St. Asaph. He died 5 March 1708, æt. 71, and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral. He was associated with Dr. Horneck in promoting the 'religious societies which began to be formed in London in the reign of James II' and from which have sprung the two great Societies for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge and for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. For his zeal, learning and goodness he has been styled 'the great Reviver and Restorer of Primitive Piety.' His published works are of great variety and erudition. Those of a popular character by which he is perhaps now best known, his *Private Thoughts*, *Sermons*, *Exposition of the Articles*, *&c.*, were for the most part published after his death by his executors.

He was an ardent supporter of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and left to it the bulk of his property. He left some charities to his native parish of Barrow. He increased the value of the benefice, and left to it and to the curacy of Mountsorrell endowments, on condition that prayers should be said daily at the churches. He is depicted on the ceiling of the College Chapel among the worthies of the 18th century, and his arms are in the great oriel window of the Hall. The advowson of the living of Barrow was bought from the Rustat family by the Bishop's grandfather. The Bishop's father died there in 1640. The next Vicar, Anthony Berridge, was ejected during the Commonwealth, and was succeeded at the Restoration (1661) by the Bishop's elder brother, John, whose son also became Vicar, after whom there were two more Vicars before the first presentation was made by the College in 1730.

The value of the endowments left to Barrow and Mountsorrell jointly is now nearly £300 per annum. In accordance with the terms of the Bishop's will the Vicar of Barrow can only claim a stipend of about £36, the remainder going to the Curate of Mountsorrell.

The patronage of Mountsorrell, which was a Perpetual Curacy in the gift of the Vicar of Barrow, has recently been transferred to the Bishop of Peterborough in exchange for the Vicarage now united to the Rectory of Fulbourn.

GEORGE BAKER, ESQ., of Crook, Co. Durham, left £1300 with which the 'Baker' Exhibitions were founded.

He and his younger brother, Thomas Baker, the eminent historian of the College, were admitted, the former Fellow Commoner, the latter Pensioner, at the same time, June 13, 1674. They were sons of George Baker of Crook, in the parish of Lanchester, and grandsons of Sir George Baker, sometime Recorder of Newcastle, who bravely defended that place against the Scots in 1639, and was knighted in 1643 for his devotion to the Royalist cause.

The benefaction came to the College through the influence of Thos. Baker. Geo. B. died August 1699, leaving the money to charitable purposes. His executors were the Hon. Chas. Montague of Esington, the historian, and another brother, Francis. With their concurrence Butler's Hall and Willey's Farm in Sawbridgeworth, and Thorley, Herts, were purchased and made over to the College, on condition that the clear profits of the estate, deducting taxes, &c., should be divided amongst six scholars, share and share alike. The executors were to have the nomination of the scholars during their lives. Preference was to be given first to the Founder's name or kin, and then to pupils of Durham School. Scholars of the Founder's kin, or any nominated by the executors might enjoy two shares of the estate. In the election special regard was to be had to the piety and good manners of the person to be elected. At every voidance there was to be a vacancy of six months, the income for that time being for the use of the College. The deed of conveyance to the College is dated 1710. Ten or fifteen years later we find the exhibitions, sometimes double shares, held by members of the family, some apparently nephews of the founder.

Two other George Bakers, the son and grandson of the above, were Fellow Commoners of the College, the latter having entered shortly before the death of Thomas Baker, the historian, was chief mourner at his funeral.

By a special statute of 1861, there are to be so many 'Baker' exhibitions as the funds of this benefaction shall suffice to maintain at the rate of £30 per an. each, preference being given to candidates who have been scholars of the Free School of Durham for one year at the least.

†HUMPHREY GOWER, D.D., 24th Master, endowed the Mastership with an estate at Thriplow, left his books to the Library and £500 to purchase Advowsons, and founded two Scholarships of £10 a year.

He left his estate at Thriplow to his nephew, Stanley West, for his life, then the rents were to be paid to the Bursar until he had received £500 for the purchase of an advowson; then to go to the Master on condition that £20 annually should be paid to two scholars, the sons of clergymen, orthodox and regular, educated (if possible) at St. Paul's or Dorchester, the sons of deceased clergymen to be preferred. On every vacancy the College to receive half a year's stipend.

The advowson of the Rectory of Lilly, Herts, was purchased with Dr. Gower's money.

H. G. was born about 1638, the son of Stanley G., Rector of Brampton Brian, Heref., one of the Westminster Assembly of Puritan Divines; he was educated at Dorchester and St. Paul's, admitted 21 May 1655, was Spalding Scholar the following November. In 1658-9 he was 2nd Wrangler, the Senior being Joseph Cutlove of Emman. Coll. The same year he was elected Fellow. He held in succession the livings of Hamoon, Dorset, 1663; Paklesham, Essex, 1667; Newton, Isle of Ely, 1675; and Fen Ditton, 1677. He was Dean 1669–1678, and also lectured in College. In 1679 he was

appointed in rapid succession Master of Jesus College, Canon of Ely and Master of St. John's. He was Vice-Chancellor, 1680-1, Lady Margaret's Professor from 1688 to his death in 1711. He died in his Lodge, March 27, 1711, and was buried in the College Chapel, on the site of which there still remains a flag stone bearing his arms and the following inscription :— M.S. | Depositum | Viri admodum Reverendi | Humfredi Gower | S. T. P. | Coll. Div. Johannis | Præfecti | S. Theol. pro Dna Margareta | Professoris | Ecclesiæ Eliensis | Canonici | Qui Collegium per annos | Triginta et amplius | Strenue et feliciter | Rexerat | Obiit xxvii. Martii annoque | Dom MDCCXI. | Ætatis suæ 74. This monument is nearly covered by the Lecture Room buildings, only the uppermost lines and the Arms being accessible.

There is a portrait of Dr. Gower in the Lodge, and his arms are in the windows of the Hall.

Dr. Gower has been called 'one of the best governors the College ever had.' At a time of intense political excitement, his great aim seems to have been to steer the College safely through the conflicting storms. Zealous partisans charged him with trimming, because he preached obedience and the divine right of kings before King James at Newmarket, and afterwards consented to take the oaths to William and Mary. Yet he appreciated and esteemed those whose scruples were greater than his own. He screened the non-jurors who were amongst the best and most influential of the Fellows In 1693 a mandamus was issued to compel him to eject 20 of them. The grand jury threw out the bill, and they continued to enjoy their Fellowships. Francis Roper, ejected from his Rectory and Canonry, was welcomed in College, and, as Tutor, was one of the most influential of the residents. The esteem in which Dr. Gower was held by his predecessors, Bps. Gunning and Turner, the tribute to his memory in the inaugural address of Dr. Jenkin, his successor in the Mastership and Professorship, the references to him in the letters of Ambrose Bonwicke, alike point to him as a man of commanding personal influence, of enthusiastic devotion to the College, and zeal for the good of all its members.

Like Dr. Gunning, he was desirous that the College should possess a Chapel more worthy of the foundation and better able to accommodate its increasing numbers. In 1687 we find 'a new ground plott modell of yᵉ old and new designed Chappell,' prepared by Robert Grumbold, but nothing further was done at the time, and although complaints were often made of the inadequacy of the Old Chapel it was not until nearly two centuries later that the hopes so frequently expressed were at length realised.

THOMAS NADEN, of Hothersall, Lancs, Clerk, left nearly all his property for three Students in Divinity.

He was of Ribchester, Lancs, the son of Edmund N., yeoman, admitted June 5, 1669, from Manchester School. Gregson Scholar, Nov. 1669, B.A. 1672, M.A. 1676.

He bequeathed an estate at Alston-cum-Hothersall, and £800, part of the purchase money of our Shelford property. His will is dated 27 Ap. 1712. In electing students he desires that preference should be given first to

Sancrofts related to the deprived Archbishop, 'my patron being poor'.... afterwards to his own kin.

The Studentships are now regulated by Statute 34, and by an order of the College Council, made Dec. 4, 1883. They are tenable for three years, they may not be held with Fellowships, but may, at the discretion of the Council, be held with Scholarships. Candidates must be Bachelors of Arts, not being of sufficient standing for the M.A. degree. An election takes place in the Lent Term of each year. The students are in general required to reside the major part of each term.

†SIR RICHARD RAINES, of Greenwich, Kt., left £30 per annum.

His will provided that subject to certain contingencies there should be paid after his wife's death £100 per an. to Christ's Hospital, and £30 per an. to 'maintain poor ingenious scholars' at St. John's Coll.: such as the then present Master should recommend. Lady Raines died Aug. 1729, and the son, Dr. Hy. Raines, took not the least notice of the above bequest, until by his will in 1732 he devised a house in Greenwich and £4000 to trustees to purchase lands to fulfil his father's wishes. Dr. Hy. Raines died in 1734, and in 1738 the Court of Chancery settled £30 per an. upon the College out of an estate at or near Charlton, Kent, together with £240 to be paid to the College as arrears since the death of Lady Raines. This added £4. 12*s.* 1*d.* per an. to the income, the whole of which was usually divided amongst five Bachelors of Arts to defray part of the expense of their degrees.

Rd. Reanes of Melton, Leics., was admitted Sizar 11 Oct., 1654; Rd. Raynes was Hare Exhibitioner 1661. Rd. Raines was Fellow from 1664 to 1667.

Hy. Raines, son of Rd. R. of Greenwich, *miles*, was admitted Jan. 7, 1693.

HUMPHREY SANDFORD, of the Isle of Upper Rossall in St. Chad's, Shrewsbury, sometime Fellow, who died in 1712, left £100.

The second son of Richard S. of Whitechurch, he was born in 1650, educated at Shrewsbury School, entered the College Jan. 16, 1668-9, graduated and became Fellow in 1672, succeeded to the family estates at the death of his elder brother Richard in 1676, and resigned his Fellowship in 1681. He died unmarried in 1712, and was buried at St. Chad's, Shrewsbury. His estates passed to his cousin, Humphrey Sandford, ancestor of the present owner of the same name, who possesses two portraits, one being a copy of the other, of our benefactor.

THOMAS THURLIN, D.D., for 30 years President, left nearly all his property to the College.

He bequeathed upwards of £1000. £480 was devoted to the purchase of the advowson of Lawford in Essex; an exhibition of £6 per an. was founded for a poor scholar; and more than £300 given to the Library.

T. T. was born and educated at King's Lynn, of which town his father was a merchant, admitted Sizar 3 Feb, 1650-1, æt. 15; B.A. 1654-5; Fellow 1656-7. He was 50 years Rector of Gaywood near Lynn, where he died in 1714. He was the whole of this time also a resident Fellow, and during most of it President.

THOMAS WATSON, Bp. of St. David's, gave the Advowsons of Brinkley and Fulbourn St. Vigors in Cambs, and of Brandsburton in Yorks.

The son of John W., seaman of N. Ferriby, a village at that time included within the limit of the county of the town of Kingston upon Hull, he was five years at the Hull Grammar School, was admitted Sizar here 25 May 1655, æt. 18, and elected Ashton Fellow 1660. He proceeded D.D. 1675, was Rector of Burrough Green, and consecrated Bp. of St. David's 1687, when he quitted his Fellowship, but continued to hold his Rectory 'in commendam.' He desired his friend Thos. Baker, the historian, to accompany him to Wales as his chaplain, but although the proposal was couched in most gratifying terms and suggested hopes of valuable preferment in the diocese, Baker declined.

In 1699 Dr. Watson was deprived of his Bishopric for simony and other crimes. It is out of our province to discuss the justice of his condemnation. On the one side Bp. Burnet, who was one of his judges, says 'He was one of the worst men in all respects that ever I knew in holy orders: passionate, covetous, and false....' On the other side his friends considered the prosecution a political persecution, on account of Watson's Jacobite opinions, the hostility to him in his diocese being also due to his zeal in promoting good discipline in his diocese and in enforcing the residence of the country clergy and of the cathedral canons. Those who desire to examine into this matter for themselves will find several authorities referred to in Mayor-Baker, p. 697, to which may be added Howell's 'State Trials,' Vol. XIV, 447—472, Journal of the House of Lords, pp. 593, &c.

Our task is the more pleasing one of chronicling instances of the Bp.'s generosity. In so doing we may call attention to the conditions annexed to his gift of advowsons, as in their degree a confirmation of what is said of the Bishop's care for the efficiency of the Church.

Reserving the presentations to himself for his lifetime Bp. Watson gave us Brinkley in 1691, Fulbourn in 1695, and Brandsburton in 1711. The conditions he annexed were similar, but made more definite in each successive case. If the Fellows refused to accept one of these benefices the College was to give two months' notice to the Mayor and Corporation of Hull, who might present any member of the College who was a native of that town. In the case of Brinkley nothing more is said as to the time allowed the College for presenting to the living, but to Fulbourn and Brandsburton they were to present within a month after the vacancy became known. In each case the Rector was to give the College a Bond that he would resign his Fellowship at the expiration of twelve months, and reside at his cure. No amount is specified for the Bond for Brinkley, that for

Fulbourn was to be £500, that for Brandsburton £1000. When Dr. Rutherforth accepted Brinkley in 1751, he gave a Bond for £50.

Besides his munificence to the College, the Bishop gave liberally to the Hull Grammar School where he was educated, and restored, or rather re-built from the foundations the Hospital (*i.e.* Almshouses) which still stands on the N. side of the Hull parish church. The inscription preserved in Mayor-Baker, p. 276, has long ago been obliterated from the slab over its entrance. The Bishop's brother William afterwards gave an endowment to this Hospital. He, Wm. W., died Dec. 1721, æt. 84, at Cherry Hinton and was buried there in the Chancel, which he had assisted in beautifying.

Bp. Watson's interest in his Rectory of Burrough Green is attested by the frequent occurrence of his signature in the Parish Registers from 1673 to 1689, by his gift in 1692 of a Paten for the Communion, and by the bequest of a piece of land for charitable purposes.

After his deprivation he retired to Wilbraham, Cambs, where he died in 1717.

FRANCIS ROPER, Canon of Ely, sometime Fellow, bequeathed all his property to the College.

The son of Robt. R., farmer of Kellow, Durham, he was educated at Darnton (Darlington) School, admitted, æt. 16, 21 Sept. 1658, scholar 1660, B.A. 1662-3, Fellow 1666. He is constantly referred to in the published letters of his pupil, Ambrose Bonwicke, with great esteem and affection. Amongst his other pupils may be mentioned Bp. Bowers of Chichester, Dr. Jenkin, 25th Master, and Rd. Hill, a Benefactor. Bp. Gunning presented him to the Vicarage of Waterbeach, 1677-8, and made him Canon of Ely in 1686. He resigned Waterbeach for the Rectory of Northwold, Norfolk, in 1687. About this time he quitted his Fellowship. In 1690 he was deprived of both his preferments for refusing the new oaths. After this he returned to College, and though no longer a Fellow, was a Tutor of much influence. In 1715 he paid £700 to the College, and subsequently made his will in its favour, stipulating that £42 per an. was to be paid to him during his life, after which five scholarships of £6 per an. each were to be founded; the scholars were to be chosen first of his name and kindred and then from the sons of clergy beneficed in the northern counties, who had been Fellows or graduates of the College. The scholars 'to be examined every year that it may be known what proficiency they will make.'

In his books now in the Library is the following inscription:

'Dono dedit Reverendus Vir, *FRANCISCUS ROPER*, S. T. B. hujus Collegii per multos annos Socius dignissimus, Ecclesiæ deinde Eliensis Canonicus &c. Apprime Literarum sciens, peritus rerum, egregia morum suavitate, totiusque vitæ sanctitate conspicuus. Sagaxque adeo fuit Ingeniorum explorator, mira ut facilitate, teneros animos erudita Pietate imbueret. In rebus secundis Modestia in adversis constantia enituit. Sibi parcus, sumptuosus aliis, huic imprimis Collegio: quod quidem hæredis loco habuit, & luculenta Hæreditate locupletavit. Obiit 12, April, 1719.

FRANCIS ROBINS, B.D., Rector of Cockfield, Suffolk, gave an estate for the purchase of Advowsons, £600 for Exhibitions, and more than 1000 books.

Money was also left for an annual commemoration in Lent. Much more was intended both for the purposes above mentioned and towards building a new chapel, but either by mismanagement or misfortune a great part of the legacy was lost.

F. R., son of John R., husbandman, was born at Chart, near Sutton Valence, Kent, educated at Sutton School, admitted here June 1685, æt. 18, B.A. 1688, Fellow 1691, Dean 1699 to 1707, Proctor 1700. In 1708 he was appointed Rector of Cockfield, the patronage of which benefice had been purchased in 1694 from Sir Thos. Spring and others. Two former Rectors, Fellows of the College, Rd. Longworth, 12th Master, and John Knewstubb, benefactor, received their presentations from Sir William Spring, Lord of the Manor of Cockfield Hall. The Spring family appear to have left Cockfield some time before the advowson was sold.

Mr. Robins died in 1719, and was buried in Sutton Valence Church.

Besides his bequest to the College he left small benefactions to the parishes of Sutton Valence, Cockfield and Lenham.

†MATTHEW PRIOR, Poet, left books to the Library.

The books occupy most of Class B.

M. P. was born 21 July 1664, according to one account, in London, where his father was a citizen and joiner; according to another, at Wimborne, in Dorsetshire. The entry of his admission here, 2 April 1683, states that he was the son of Geo. P., of Winburne, educated under Dr. Busby, at Westminster School. His father died when he was young, and his uncle Samuel, who kept the Rummer Tavern, near Charing Cross, would have brought him up to his own business, but the Earl of Dorset, who frequented that tavern, was struck by his classical attainments and sent him to St. John's. He graduated in 1686, and was elected Fellow in 1688. He signed the Register as of the County of Middlesex. In college he contracted an intimacy with Charles Montagu, afterwards Earl of Halifax, in conjunction with whom he composed 'The country mouse and the city mouse.' It was this intimacy which led to Prior's promotion in the diplomatic service. He was secretary to the embassy at the Hague, gentleman of the King's bedchamber, secretary to the plenipotentiaries who concluded the peace of Ryswick. Diplomacy became his profession, he was at this time 'only a poet by accident.' From 1710 to the death of Queen Anne he held a prominent place in all negotiations with the French Court. When the Whigs came into power after the Queen's death he was impeached on account of his share in the peace of Utrecht, and confined to prison for three years. During, and after his imprisonment, he wrote some of his longer poems. The income of his Fellowship, which he retained until his death, the subscriptions for his poems, upwards of 4,000 guineas, and the patronage of Lord Harley were the support

of his later years. He died, 18 Sep., 1721, at Wimpole, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, where his monument may be seen in Poet's Corner.

His genius has been variously estimated. Johnson, who speaks with justice of the variety and uniform excellence of his poetry, considers that he never rises high above mediocrity. On the other hand, he has received the enthusiastic praise of two men so different as John Wesley and Mr. Swinburne. For his numerous odes to distinguished persons or upon notable events he is ranked high among, perhaps chief of, English Society poets.

Attention may here be called to some verses framed and hung up in the Library, which he wrote when Lady Harley came from Wimpole to visit the Library in 1719.

†THE RIGHT HONOURABLE RICHARD HILL, LL.D., F.R.S., obliged his heirs to present Fellows of the College to five livings in Norfolk.

The livings are Alburgh, Ditchingham, Forncett, since divided into two, Lopham and Starston. In case the patron fails to present a Fellow the advowson becomes the property of the College. In 1871 the Earl of Effingham failed to present to Alburgh; a lawsuit ensued, which decided that the advowson passed to the College.

Rd. H., sometimes spoken of as the 'great' Hill, the son of Rowland H. of Hawkstone, Salop, was born Mar. 23, 1656, educated at Shrewsbury and Eton, admitted here under Mr. Roper in 1675, Ashton Scholar, 2nd Wrangler 1678-9, Rd. Duke (Trin.) being Senior, Fellow 1679. He travelled abroad as Tutor to the sons of the Earl of Burlington, and to Hy. Hyde, afterwards Earl of Rochester. The King ordered, 1687, that whilst so engaged he should retain his Fellowship and 'be dispensed with from performing any exercise &c.' This employment led to his entry into the diplomatic service. He resigned his Fellowship in 1691, the year in which he became Paymaster General of the army in Flanders. After holding this office 9 years he returned home and became one of the Lords of the Treasury. He was also Envoy to the Elector of Bavaria and other Princes during the reign of William III. Under Queen Anne he was one of four Privy Councillors of Prince George of Denmark, and Envoy Extraordinary to all the Italian Princes except the Pope. In the fulfilment of the last mentioned office he accomplished what is commonly regarded as the great work of his life, the conclusion of a peace with Victor Amadeus, Duke of Savoy, afterwards King of Sicily, in the interests of the Vaudois and the persecuted Church of the Waldenses.

It is recorded of him that at the accession of George I., when many ministers and diplomatists of the former reign (*e.g.* Matthew Prior) were prosecuted by the House of Commons, not a breath of calumny was uttered against Mr. Hill. He had however begun to retire from political life. In 1710 he declined office on account of failing health. He had been created LL.D. at Oxford in 1708. He resumed his clerical office, which he had laid aside whilst engaged in political life.

"In 1714 he was admitted Fellow of Eton, upon the translation of Bp. Fleetwood to Ely, which latter Preferment he missed off, tho' great interest

was made on his behalf. Archbp. Tenison opposed his promotion to a Bishopric." This quotation is from Baker's MS. Vol 32, where it is also said as if to correct a statement in Burnet's History:—"his 'Bayley' Fellowship obliged him to be a Priest within the year as he was."

He lived the latter part of his life at Richmond in Surrey. He is said to have entertained hopes of being made Provost of Eton.

He died 11 June 1727. A monument in Hodnet Church, Salop, contains a brief account, from his own hand, of the employments of his life. A somewhat similar epitome, also by himself, is inscribed in the *Liber Memorialis*, where his gifts to the Library are acknowledged.

There is a portrait of Mr. Hill in the Hall.

Much of the above is taken from Blakeway's 'History of Shropshire,' and Blackley's 'Diplomatic correspondence of the Rt. Hon. Rd. Hill.'

†ROBERT LAMBERT, D.D., left the College £300, and such of his books as were wanting in the Library.

His legacy of £300 was added to the fund for the purchase of Advowsons. He also left £100 to the University.

The son of the Rev. Josh. Lambert, also of this College, he was born at Beverley and educated at the Grammar School there, of which his father was Master; admitted here 21 Ap. 1693, æt. 16, he was elected scholar the same year and Fellow in 1699. Besides lecturing at different times in Greek, Hebrew, Mathematics and Divinity, he was 13 years Dean and 7 years Bursar before being elected Master. Perhaps it is to him we owe the arrangement of the List of Benefactors in three divisions. He made the copy now in the Bursar's custody, which, with another made from it in 1838, was used in the terminal Commemoration Services until 1860. He seems to have been most painstaking in his attention to all departments of College business. His beautiful handwriting may be seen in numerous papers, and in marginal notes on others' MSS in the College Treasury.

During the short period, less than 8 years, of his Mastership he was twice Vice-Chancellor. On the second occasion, 1729, he gained the office only by one vote, 84 against 83. His opponent, Dr. Mawson, of Corpus, 'stood in the Liberal interest and got a Bishopric (Llandaff), Dr. Lambert got nothing' except the honour the Tories obtained for him of having a public commencement during his year of office. Dr. Lambert died suddenly, 24 Jan. 1734-5, and was buried in the College Chapel. There is a half-length portrait of him in the Lodge.

†RICHARD HOLMES, of Lowther, clerk, gave in 1735 £100 for a poor scholar.

The son of Jas. Holmes, he was educated at Sedbergh, admitted here, æt. 16, in June, 1672, as a sizar, B.A. 1675, M.A. 1679.

The Benefaction belongs to Sedbergh School, and the Scholar who enjoyed it was formerly obliged to come to St. John's, but that condition has been since removed.

†FELICIA JONES in 1738 founded an Exhibition of £16 per annum.

In accordance with the will of her late husband, Robert Jones, of Gray's Inn, she left a rent of £16 per an. upon her estate at Longdon-upon-Tern in Shropshire in trust to their kinsman, Ed. Green, of the Middle Temple, to choose a scholar of some school in Shropshire, giving preference to their kindred. He appointed John Lloyd, of Shrewsbury School, in 1739, and Samuel Dickenson, of Newport School, in 1752.

Robert Jones' will is dated Dec. 1730: his widow's Jan. 1731. One, Robert Jones, son of Thos. J., attorney, of Wellington, Salop, was admitted here, May 20, 1681, æt. 16.

†THOMAS BAKER, B.D., ejected Fellow, who died in 1740, bequeathed to the Library a valuable collection of books.

His family history has been already given in the Note on his elder brother, George Baker. He was elected Scholar in 1676, and Ashton Fellow in 1680. For a short time he was Hebrew Lecturer, but otherwise does not appear to have taken an active part in College work. He was pre-eminently a scholar and a student, his time and energies being devoted mainly to historical and antiquarian research. We have seen that he declined Bp. Watson's offer to make him his private Chaplain. He is said to have done this in anticipation of a similar offer from the Bp. of Durham, which came to him and was accepted shortly after. The Bp. also gave him the living of Long Newton, near Durham, in 1687. The year following he incurred his patron's displeasure by refusing to read King James' declaration of Liberty of Conscience. Two years later he resigned his living rather than take oaths to William and Mary, and returned to College and to literary work. He was ejected from his Fellowship in 1716 for refusing the new oaths to George I. He was still permitted to reside in College, yet, although treated with great consideration by the authorities and almost idolised by the College, he never overcame altogether the feeling of resentment at what he deemed the wrong done to him, and used ever afterwards to append to his name the title 'socius ejectus.' The MSS which he left behind as a storehouse of information for historians and antiquarians fill forty volumes, of which twenty-three are in the British Museum and the remainder in the University Library. The first volume, containing a History of St. John's, is the only one drawn up for publication. It has been carefully edited with copious notes and additions by Prof. Mayor. A complete Catalogue and Index to the other volumes has been printed. So numerous were the books Mr. Baker bequeathed to the Library that the smaller cases had to be raised to receive them, only two nearest the door, on which the catalogues are placed, remain to show the original height of the others. The value of many of the books is enhanced by the frequent annotations in his clear and somewhat peculiar handwriting.

Baker died in his rooms in College, 2 July 1740, aged 84. He was

probably the last survivor of the non-juring Fellows. He was buried in the College Chapel near the monument of his patron, Mr. Ashton. A statue of him has been placed in one of the niches on the North side of the New Chapel. His arms are represented in the W. window of the lower Library and in a window in the Hall, and there are portraits of him in the Lodge, the Hall and the Combination Room.

JOHN NEWCOME, D.D., 27th Master, and Dean of Rochester, who died in 1765, founded two exhibitions and an annual prize for Moral Philosophy, gave above 60 rare books to the Library, and bequeathed the advowson of Minting in Lincolnshire.

J. N. was born 1683, the son of a baker, at Grantham, Lincs., educated at the Free Grammar School there, admitted a Sizar 1700, was 4th Wrangler 1704-5, Fellow 1707. He lectured in College, chiefly in Mathematics. For several years he was Sacrist. When Dr. Jenkin died he was one of five candidates for the Mastership. The issue really lay between Dr. Lambert and Dr. Baker. The decision had ultimately to be made by the Seniors. Dr. Baker, counting upon Newcome's vote, believed his election secure. Newcome, however, voted the other way, and Dr. Lambert was elected. Dr. Jenkin had been Lady Margaret Professor, and Dr. Lambert not being a candidate for the office, Dr. Newcome was elected. He shortly afterwards married and went to reside in the town, taking his name off the College Boards. After Dr. Lambert's short prefecture a remarkable contest ensued for the Mastership. The principal candidates were the President, Ph. Williams, who was also Public Orator and Rector of Starston, and Caleb Parnham, the Dean. Both were Tutors of great influence. They obtained 15 votes each, 8 other Fellows, afterwards known as the *flying squadron*, supporting Dr. Newcome. For some time neither party seemed disposed to yield. At last Williams retired in favour of Newcome; Parnham also retired, and although an effort was made to keep out Newcome by bringing forward L. Chappelow, nephew of the late Master, Professor of Arabic and Rector of Hormead, Newcome was elected by 20 votes to 17. Newcome was a strong Whig, and, the Fellows being mainly Tories, he found his office for some time one of considerable difficulty. Cole, the historian, and others who hated Newcome's politics, have no scruple in charging him with the grossest duplicity, time-serving and cunning. They report him to have been most ambitious of being raised to the Episcopal Bench through the influence of his patron, the Duke of Newcastle, sometime Chancellor of the University. He did succeed in obtaining in 1744, in addition to his Mastership and Professorship, the Deanery of Rochester. He also held the living of Offord Cluny. Cole admits that he was a painstaking Professor. That office was sometimes considered a valuable sinecure, but Dr. Newcome, during the early years of his tenure at least, had much to do on account of the failing strength of the Regius Professor, Dr. Rd. Bentley.

During Dr. Newcome's mastership the admissions to the College reached the lowest limit of which we have any record. To estimate the proper

significance of this fact it would be necessary to compare the records of other Colleges, and to examine the state of the Church and of the country generally. The most ruinous influences in this respect are wars and home disorders. And when a College continues long the field of active political partisanship its proper work must necessarily suffer. The decline in numbers was continued, not begun, under Dr. Newcome. After the Restoration the entries averaged about 70. During Dr. Gower's Mastership they sank to 50, and for a short period after the Revolution they barely reached 40. The numbers became 53 under Dr. Jenkin, 44 under Dr. Lambert, 36 under Dr. Newcome, being frequently below 30 during Dr. N's later years. A dearth of benefactions is also noticeable about this time. Dr. Newcome's own bequests were considerable. The Vicarage of Minting, with the impropriate Rectory attached to it, he left to the College after his death. He himself seems to have appointed to it Andrew Alvis, who held it with his Fellowship until he accepted Gt. Snoring in 1762. He next appointed Ed. Beadon, the Vicar of Higham, who died in 1811, when the first College Incumbent was appointed. Dr. N. left a house in Cambridge to found the Moral Philosophy Prize, and an estate, 'his interest in the impropriate Rectory of Bourn,' charged with the payment of two Exhibitions of £20 per an. to scholars from Grantham School. He also left £500 to the University Library, and a collection of 700 books to form a Library at Grantham.

Dr. N. died at his Lodge, Jan. 10, 1765, and was buried in the College Chapel, where his tombstone and epitaph may be seen. There is a portrait of him in the Lodge.

WILLIAM SAMUEL POWELL, D.D., 28th Master, gave in 1774 £500 towards the alterations in the South side of the First Court.

W. S. P., son of Rev. Fras. P., was born and educated at Colchester, admitted here 1734, elected scholar 1735, Fellow 1740. In 1741 he became Tutor to the Hon. Chas. Townshend, afterwards Chancellor of the Exchequer, whose father presented him to the Rectories of Colkirk and Stibbard. Next year he returned to College, where he was made Lecturer, Examiner and soon Principal Tutor. In 1761 he went to reside in town, and the year following quitted his Fellowship. Nevertheless, on Dr. Newcome's death, he was unanimously elected to succeed him as Master. Thenceforth he devoted himself with all the energy of his nature to the welfare of the College. He vacated his Norfolk living to accept the Rectory of Freshwater, and in 1766 was made Archdeacon of Colchester. In addition to these emoluments he had recently inherited an estate in Essex. Being a bachelor of regular habits and simple tastes he was able to use his wealth to the honour of the College in the princely manner of fulfilling public duties and privately in aiding studious and indigent scholars. His influence soon became paramount throughout the College. In most respects it was admirably exerted. Soon after entering upon the Mastership he instituted the periodical College Examinations, which are

now universal, but which for a long time gave a name and reputation to the College. Numerous records in the Treasury shew how carefully he examined, and sought to make improvements in, all departments of College business. The Bursar's accounts, for example, had been kept on the same plan almost from the foundation of the College. The system was antiquated and often delusive. It was completely changed, and a more methodical and intelligible one introduced. Unfortunately the undertaking with which his memory is most closely associated will be generally condemned. It is to his influence and generosity that we owe the transformation of the South side of the First Court. It is little consolation to know that other Colleges likewise suffered from the prevailing fashion for Italianising our architecture, and from the popularity of the designs of Mr. Essex. Even some who objected to the alterations did so not because they disliked the plans themselves as on account of the cost, and from fear that the improved appearance of one part of the building would disgrace the rest. The original architecture, which corresponded with the E. side, was hidden under a facing of stone, and destroyed by the introduction of sash windows, &c. The second-floor rooms were improved by raising the walls, as may be seen by a glance at the new courses of brick-work, visible in the back lane. Walls with fireplaces were carried through the middle of the building, and all the arrangements of the rooms completely changed. Lack of funds happily prevented further extension of the mischief.

Dr. Powell died, Jan. 19, 1775, and, on the anniversary of his election to the Mastership, was buried in the Chapel, where his tombstone and epitaph may still be seen.

†GEORGE OSBALDISTON, Esq., M.A., gave £300.

His Father, the Rev. John Wickins, Fellow 1731 to 1743, was one of the *flying squadron* who brought forward Dr. Newcome for the Mastership. He became Rector of Petworth, Sussex, and married Philadelphia, niece of Bp. Osbaldiston, of Carlisle and London, and Fountayne Wentworth Osbaldiston, M.P. for Scarborough, &c. Many of this family were members of the College, besides those above mentioned. On the death of F. W. O., in 1770, the estates devolved upon Geo. Wickins, who had just entered the College as a pensioner. He took the name of Osbaldiston, and re-entered as a Fellow Commoner 3 July 1770. In 1773 he proceeded M.A. per literas regias.

†JOHN GREEN, Bp. of Lincoln, bequeathed £100, of which £50 was to be spent in books, and founded an exhibition.

The exhibition was for a scholar of Beverley School, to be tenable either at St. John's or Corpus C. Coll.

J. G. was born and educated at Beverley, admitted in 1724, æt. 17, elected Scholar the same year and Fellow in 1731. He was a Liberal in politics, and one of the *flying squadron* who supported Dr. Newcome. On the second

election however Green unaccountably turned round and voted for Prof. Chappelow. He was for several years Bursar, holding that office at the same time as he held the livings of Hinxton and Burrough Green. In 1749 he was appointed Regius Professor of Divinity. Shortly afterwards the College presented him to the Rectory of Barrow, in Suffolk. The circumstances connected with this presentation are remarkable. According to the will of Mr. John Boughton, the donor, the living was to be offered to the Senior Divine being a Fellow. The College first offered it to Michael Burton, B.D. Thereupon Dr. Rutherforth appealed to the Visitor, claiming that the donor's will gave him precedence over Burton on account of his D.D. degree. The Visitor decided in his favour. Then Green, who was intermediate to the other two in standing, and though Regius Professor was only a B.D., appealed to the Court of Chancery. The Court decided that the ruling of the Visitor was null and void, his intervention not being in respect to any part of the College Statutes, but in respect to a clause in a will which the Visitor interpreted to be contrary to Statute. The Court declined to interpret the clause in the will. The whole proceedings produced the singular result that the controverted clause remained uninterpreted, and the living was given to one who was not the senior Divine either in standing or in degree. Burton was afterwards presented to Staplehurst. Rutherforth went to Brinkley, and afterwards succeeded Green as Regius Professor. Although Rutherforth gave a bond of £50 to the College that he would reside at Brinkley, he held that living with his Professorship and with the living of Somersham, which is attached to the Professorship.

Dr. Green was rapidly promoted. He became Master of Corpus in 1750, Dean of Lincoln, with a Canonry added, in 1756; Bp. of Lincoln in 1761. He resigned his Mastership in 1764. In 1771 he was appointed to a Canonry at St. Paul's, which he was allowed to hold with his Bishopric on account of the smallness of the revenues of that see. He was remarkable as the only Bishop who, in 1772, voted for the Bill for the Relief of Dissenters. He died at Bath, 25 Ap. 1779, and was buried at Buckden, Hunts., where the Bps. of Lincoln had a palace, and where there is a monument to his memory. There is at Corpus a small likeness of him in wax.

Besides the scholarship above mentioned Bp. Green left other bequests to the town and Grammar School of Beverley. To Corpus he bequeathed a considerable estate, upon which is charged the cost of the six silver cups which are given annually in that College for success in the College and University Examinations. To St. John's he gave a pair of silver sconces for the Combination Room, and in conjunction with Dr. Heberden, another of the *flying squadron*, a silver inkstand; and bequeathed £100 as already stated.

His arms are in the great window of the Library.

JOHN TAYLOR, D.D., Rector of Staplehurst, Kent, sometime Fellow, bequeathed £700 in 1784.

The son of Robt. T., of Cockram, near Lancaster, he was educated at Sedbergh, and entered the College June 9, 1724, æt. 17. He was B.A. 1727, Fellow 1729, Senior 1747, University Librarian 1731 to 1734. He was also

for some years Senior Bursar, and was presented to Staplehurst in 1759. There were two other Fellows of the same name, one of whom was for many years contemporary with our benefactor.

With the benefaction was purchased '£1000 in 3 per cent. bank annuities to be spent in beautifying the College and carrying out the plan of the late Master, Dr. Powell.' A later note, in Dr. Craven's handwriting, states that 'the £1100 reduced annuities of Mr. Osbaldiston's and Dr. Gisborne's donations and the £1000, 3 per cents. of Dr. Taylor's were invested in the 4 per cents. and make the chief part of the Capital of £2338 16*s.* 7*d.*' From this and an order in the Conclusion book, 22 Jan. 1776, with reference to Mr. Osbaldiston's benefaction, we conclude that after the abandonment of Dr. Powell's scheme, the funds left for beautifying the College were allowed to accumulate to form a building fund.

Dr. Taylor died, Dec. 30, 1784. His will was made May 8, 1784.

JOHN HULSE left stipends for two Scholars.

J. H. was born 15 March 1708, at Middlewich, Cheshire, the eldest of nineteen children. In his childhood he suffered grievous neglect, to which is ascribed much of the feebleness of his physical and mental constitution in after life. When his Grandfather learnt how he was treated he took him to reside with him at Elworth Hall, sent him to the Grammar School at the adjacent town of Congleton, thence removed him to Stockport, and eventually brought him to St. John's in Sept. 1724. Here he was Ashton Scholar, obtained a prize in College for a Latin Ode, and graduated as 11th Wrangler in the first Tripos in 1728-9.

He was most unhappy in his home relationships. When his parents married, the whole of the family estates at Elworth, Clive, and Bradwall, together with his mother's dowry, a share in a salt-mine worth from £10000 to £20000, were settled upon his mother and her eldest son. His father succeeded to the property shortly after our benefactor entered the College. Very soon he sent for his son and obtained his consent to the sale of part of the estate. But when he sent to him a second time for the same purpose his son refused compliance. A rupture ensued, in consequence of which John had to support himself in College mainly by his Scholarship and Exhibitions. He did not proceed beyond the B.A. degree. In 1732 he was ordained to a small curacy at Yoxall. He afterwards served the curacy of Goostry near Sandbach until his father's death in 1753, when he succeeded to the property, relinquished active clerical work, and went to reside at Elworth Hall. There he led a secluded life. His only son died at the age of 22. He seems to have held no communications with his brothers and sisters. In continual ill health, suffering from a painful disorder and incapable of the active duties of his profession, he brooded over the infidelity and atheism of the age, and conceived and elaborated in his solitude the scheme with which his name will ever be associated in the University, of devoting his wealth to promote Essays, Sermons, and Lectures to counteract the evils he deplored. His will, an extraordinary document of 400 pages, occupied much of his attention during his later years. He did not neglect his relations. Like himself, the survivors were childless, and to them and

to his favourite servants he left life interests in his property. Afterwards the bulk of it endowed the Hulsean Prize and the offices of Christian Advocate and Hulsean Lecturer. He wished the Hulsean Lecturer to deliver twenty sermons annually, but, as this was found impracticable, the Court of Chancery reduced the number to eight. In connexion with the appointments of Advocate and Lecturer he imposed the curious condition that if the person chosen to either office should neglect or not discharge his duties satisfactorily he should forfeit his salary for that year, which should in that case be equally divided between the six senior Fellows of St. John's.

To St. John's he left, after the death of his brothers, £30 each to two Scholarships.

Mr Hulse died Dec. 14, 1790, at the age of 82, and was buried at Middlewich.

Much of the above information is taken from the Preface to Dr. Parkinson's first series of Hulsean Lectures.

THOMAS GISBORNE, M.D., President of the Royal College of Physicians of London, Senior Fellow, gave £400 and bequeathed many books to the Library.

The son of the Rev. Jas. G., of Staveley, Derbs., he was admitted June 28, 1744, æt. 18, B.A. 1747, M.A. 1750, M.D. 1751. He held a Beresford Fellowship from 1753 until his death in 1806.

He was Fellow of the Royal and Astronomical Societies, and Physician to the King and Royal Family.

He gave £400 during his lifetime towards the alterations in the First Court. By his will, dated 8 Feb. 1804, he left 'of his Books in London all such as shall be deemed in the opinion of Dr. Budd purely Medical to the Library of the College of Physicians, London, all the rest to the Library of St. John's College.' He possessed also many books at his house in Derbyshire, and at both places collections of Prints, some bound together in the manner of books, others in portfolios, some loose, some with explanatory letterpress, others without. Counsel's opinion being taken we were advised that we had no claim to the books in Derbyshire nor to prints, unless they were bound together as books and accompanied by letterpress. Some of those specified in the 'opinion' as part of the bequest are not to be found in the Library.

His arms have been placed in the great window of the Library.

JOHN MAINWARING, Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity, sometime Fellow, who died in 1807, bequeathed £120 to purchase theological books.

The son of Gilbert M., of Drayton Manor, Staffs., he was educated at Marlborough Grammar School and at Tamworth, and admitted here June 5, 1742, æt. 18. He graduated 1745, and was elected Fellow 1748, Coll. Preacher 1750, Senior 1768. In 1787 he accepted the Sinecure Rectory of Aberdaron. The year following he was appointed Lady Margaret

professor. He was also presented by Lord Weymouth to the Rectory of Church Stretton, Salop.

Professor Mainwaring was a man of great taste and refinement, fond of painting, sculpture and music. The Rectory grounds at Church Stretton, in the midst of beautiful scenery, were much admired. Dr. Powell, the Master, as a token of his admiration left the Professor £200 to be spent upon beautifying them still further.

The Professor was accustomed to take his turn regularly in preaching before the University, although he dreaded it beforehand on account of his asthma, and usually suffered afterwards from the effort. His audiences were large and attentive, although his sermons were but very imperfectly heard. His practice was to print them after their delivery.

He died at Cambridge, April 1807, æt. 72.

WILLIAM WILSON, B.D., Rector of Moreton, Essex, sometime Fellow, gave £200, the interest of which was to be paid to the best readers of the lessons in Chapel.

He was of Lancashire, the son of Joseph Wilson, Mercer, educated at Hawkshead, admitted 3 July 1770, B.A. 1774, M.A. 1777, Fellow 1777. In 1796 he accepted Moreton, which he retained until his death in 1822. In 1817 he gave £150, to which he added £50 in 1821, to found two Reading Prizes. In accordance with Mr. Wilson's wishes the money was invested, and an order made that the interest should be employed in the purchase of books to be given to the best readers of the Lessons, who from their general regularity and good conduct are deserving of encouragement.

In 1816 Mr. Wilson gave £100 to found a Declamation Prize at Hawkshead School, where he was educated. He was also a benefactor to the parish of Moreton, and bequeathed £1300 to it.

WILLIAM WRIGHT, ESQ. bequeathed £3000 in 1814, with which the 'Wright's Prizes' were endowed.

W. W, after being at Eton was admitted here in 1750, æt. 18. His elder brother Martin was admitted in 1745. Their father, afterwards Sir Martin Wright, for 16 years Judge of the Court of King's Bench, was then King's Proctor in Westminster Hall. Their mother was Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh Willoughby, Esq., M.D., of Barton Stacey, Hants. She died in 1765, and Sir Martin in 1767, leaving two sons and two daughters. All of these except the elder son Martin are commemorated on the Willoughby monument in Barton Stacey church. The following romantic account of W. W. is taken for the most part from the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1814.

After leaving college without taking a degree W. W. went to the bar. For some years he was in straitened circumstances, until his sisters, who died in 1791 and 1794, left him their money. His elder brother, with whom he was at variance, had determined to leave the family property to a stranger, but when riding one day to a neighbouring town he was seized with a fit,

fell from his horse, and died, having the draft of the unexecuted will in his pocket. After succeeding to the estates W. W. lived much abroad, but eventually returned to London, and died (13 Feb. 1814) in an obscure lodging in Pimlico, where he did not even keep a servant. He left the family estates, worth about £3000 a year, to Lady Wilson, daughter of the first Earl of Ailesbury, whom he had admired 20 years previously, when she was Lady Frances Bruce, but to whom he had never spoken. When Lady Wilson was told of her legacy she at first refused to believe the tidings as she had never heard of Mr Wright. Afterwards she recognised in the deceased a gentleman who used to gaze at her in the opera so persistently that she changed her box in order to avoid him. Among other legacies, besides that to St John's, were £7000 to Mr Abbott, speaker of the House of Commons, who was appointed executor of the will, and £1000 to Archdeacon Pott, Rector of St Martin's Church, in recognition of the impression produced upon Mr Wright by one of the Archdeacon's sermons.

Not one of the legatees had any knowledge of their benefactor.

For upwards of 60 years we have commemorated him as *John* Wright, and have inserted book plates in the College prizes with this erroneous Christian name.

The writer of the obituary notice in the *Gentleman's Magazine* refers to him as "—— Wright, Esq." His age, 87 years, as recorded on the monument in Barton Stacey church, is probably wrong. And there is a rumour that after all he had been misinformed as to the name of the lady whom he admired.

By his will Mr Wright directed that the interest of his benefaction should be employed to assist the education of 'poor but ingenious youth of any county or country' in any way the Master and four senior Fellows should judge most expedient.

For many years prizes were given to the two students of each year who were placed first in the principal College Examination. Since the separation of the examinations in different departments of study, the prizes have been given to the one most distinguished in each branch if he is also specially recommended by his examiners.

SIR SOULDEN LAWRENCE, Judge of the King's Bench, sometime Fellow, who died July 1814, bequeathed all his law books and £100 to put them into good condition or to buy more.

The Lawrence family is traced by the heralds as far back as a Knight who was honoured with their present shield of arms by Richard Cœur de Lion for his bravery at the siege of Acre. Sir S. L. was great-grandson to a physician to five crowned heads, grandson to a captain in the royal navy, and son of Dr Thos. Lawrence, of Essex street, Strand, an eminent anatomical reader and President of the Royal College of Physicians.

S. L. was born 1751, educated at St Paul's school under Mr Thicknesse, B.A. 7th Wrangler 1771, M A. and Fellow 1774. He was appointed Law Fellow 1778, when he had leave to travel and was allowed to defer the

exercises for his law degree. He joined the Inner Temple, was called in 1794, and received the Serjeant's coif in 1787. We have two records of services rendered by him to the College, for which £50 was voted to him in 1783 and £40 in 1789. He was raised to the Bench in the Court of Common Pleas in 1794, but within a month exchanged for the King's Bench. The same year he was knighted and resigned his Fellowship. On the bench he was associated with Lord Ellenborough who had been an old College friend. Some difference arose between them which Sir S. L. felt so deeply that he availed himself, in 1808, of an opportunity to return to the Common Pleas. He was a great favourite with the bar generally, and is spoken of as a model of judicial courtesy, but he had a great prejudice against, and could barely be civil to, advocates known to be connected with "the press." He was so conscientious a judge that in a codicil in his will he directed his exors. to seek out and pay with interest all the costs of certain unsuccessful litigants in a case in which he believed he had wrongly directed the jury. In 1812 he retired from the Bench on account of ill health. He died July 1814 and was buried in St Giles in the Fields, where there is a monument to his memory.

Much of the foregoing account is from Foss's *Biographical Dictionary of the Judges*.

In the Combination Room is an engraved portrait of Sir S. Lawrence inscribed "J. Hoppner pinxit, C. Turner sculpsit, 1808."

William Craven, D.D., 30th Master, bequeathed upwards of £3000 in 1815.

The son of Richard C. he was born at Gouthwaite Hall, Nidderdale, educated at Sedbergh under Mr Bateman, admitted here July 1749, æt. 19. He was Craven Scholar 1750, Lupton Scholar 1752, B.A. 1753, being 4th Wrangler and Senior Medallist, the second year after the foundation of the Chancellor's medals. In 1754 he obtained the Member's prize for a Latin Essay. He held in succession many college offices, lecturer, steward, president, and senior bursar. In 1770 he was elected Professor of Arabic, and in 1789 Master of the College.

Dr Miles Bland, in the preface to his notes on St Matthew's Gospel, speaks of him as 'a man of primitive simplicity, of unostentatious merit and a Christian indeed without guile.' The anecdotes of him in *Gunning* and *Cole* corroborate the truth of this description. The latter tells us that Dr Samuel Ogden executed a will leaving him a considerable fortune. Mr Craven however after having preserved this document four years, and having been elected Arabic Professor, chiefly through the interest of Dr Ogden, came one day and restored it into his hands, declaring that he had a sufficiency quite equal to his desires, and requesting him to think of some other person, among his relatives, to be his heir....he only begged to receive the Doctor's Arabic books. Such disinterestedness says Mr Hughes, Dr Ogden's biographer, will not appear at all improbable to those who had the happiness of knowing Dr Craven.

In a letter of Thos. Whytehead's (28 Feb. 1840) it is said 'He went by the name of the 'Primitive Christian,' was marvellously simple and absent

in his habits, and was the meekest of men. On his death-bed he requested his friends not to wait, but to go down to dinner, and apologised for being so long in dying. I heard this from one who knew him and loved him.'

He died 28 Jan. 1815, aged 85, and was buried in the old Chapel, where there is a flagstone to his memory. His arms are in one of the Hall windows and there is a portrait of him in the Master's Lodge.

Dr Craven published two or three sermons, the later of which were expanded, as he intended from the first that they should be, into a treatise on the Jewish and Christian dispensations.

He desired that his bequest should be expended, if the Master and Seniors should see fit, upon additions to the College buildings. It became part of the fund for building the Fourth Court.

SIR ISAAC PENNINGTON, M.D., Regius Professor of Physic and senior Fellow, left, in 1817, the whole of his ample fortune to augment the income of the Master and for other college uses.

The son of F. Paul P. of Longmire, Furness Fell, Lancs, he was educated at Sedbergh and admitted here in 1762, æt. 17. He was a Wrangler in 1767, Fellow 1768, M.A. 1770, M.D. 1777, Professor of Chemistry 1773—1793, Regius Professor of Physic from 1793 until his death. He was elected Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in 1779, delivered the Harveian Oration in 1783, was made Physician to Addenbrooke's Hospital in 1785, and in 1795 was knighted on the occasion of the presentation to the King of an address from the University congratulating him on his escape from assassination.

In 1798, when subscriptions were raised for national defence, we find the College giving £525 and the Master (Dr Craven) and Sir I. Pennington each £100. A few years later (1803) a Volunteer corps was formed, St John's heading the roll with 46 out of a total of 180 recruits. It is a remarkable instance of how widely divergent may become the careers of men intimately associated in their college life that three names recorded as those of the prominent Johnian Volunteers are Sir I. Pennington, Lord Palmerston, and Henry Martyn.

Munk says (*Roll of the Royal College of Physicians*) 'Sir I. Pennington's professional attainments were considerable, and his amiable disposition and social qualities endeared him to a numerous circle of friends.'

Out of his bequest £200 a year was to be paid to the Master if he were at the time Rector of Freshwater, and exhibitions were to be founded to be given by preference to natives of Hawkshead and Cotton, near his birthplace in Lancashire. He particularly desired also that his money should be used to enable the College to execute with greater efficiency the visitatorial powers it then possessed over the schools of Sedbergh, Pocklington, and Rivington.

Those of Dr Pennington's books of which duplicates were already in the library were sold to Deightons for £115. 3*s*.

The red brick house, No. 69 Bridge Street, was long known as Dr P.'s

house. It appears to have been devised to Dr Wood and was part of his benefaction to the College.

In 1765 was erected an Observatory on the tower between the Second and Third Courts, and on Nov. 3, 1766 Pennington was appointed to the care of it and to make observations. He was succeeded in this office the following year by Mr Ludlam, who published an account of observations made in 1767-8. Dr Pennington gave a copy of this work to the Library. It contains some account of the construction of the Observatory, the cost of which was defrayed by Mr Dunthorne, who also gave the Astronomical instruments. Mr Ludlam also acknowledges his personal obligations to Mr Dunthorne, of whom he says that 'without the benefit of an Academical education he arrived at such a perfection in many branches of learning, and particularly in Astronomy, as would do honour to the proudest Professor in any University....and that he joined to a consummate excellence in his profession a generosity without limit in the exercise of it.'

Sir I. P. died 3 Feb. 1817, aged 72. As a token of gratitude and esteem the College erected in the Chapel a marble tablet which has been since removed to the present Ante-Chapel.

There is a portrait of Dr Pennington in the Hall.

JAMES WEBSTER, B.D., Rector of Meppershall, sometime Fellow, who died in 1833, bequeathed £3500 to found a Fellowship and a Scholarship.

J. W. was born at St Michael, Lancs, educated at Sedbergh, and admitted here, æt. 19, 1 July 1766. He proceeded B.A. 1770, M.A. 1773, B.D. 1780, and was Fellow 1774—1792. In 1793 he married the only daughter of Thos. Gillard, Esq. of Yarde, Devon. He was 24 years Rector of Meppershall, Beds, to which living he was presented by the College in 1791. He was also a magistrate for Bedfordshire. He published a volume of sermons preached in Winchester Cathedral in 1787. He died 4 May 1833, æt. 85.

By his will he left to the College after his death and that of his wife £3500 South Sea Annuities to be applied thus: Out of the annual interest £80 was to endow a Fellowship tenable for 10 years only, and the remaining £25 to go to that scholar who should excel most in academical knowledge. By a codicil to the will, dated 3 Nov. 1832, he left to the College after his wife's death his portrait painted by Archer J. Oliver, A.R.A. This picture now hangs on the East wall of the Combination Room. It wa painted in 1809, and therefore represents Mr W. as a little more than 60 years of age. Mr Webster's arms have been carved in stone under the oriel in the New Building (1887).

By the Statutes of 1860 the Fellowship and Scholarship of this foundation were abolished and the endowment incorporated into the general funds of the College. The 'Webster' Fellows were W. P. Anderson elected 1850, S. Kingsford 1851, R. D. Beesley 1856—1861.

JOSEPH TAYLOR, B.D., Fellow, bequeathed in 1836 about 300 books to the library.

J. T. was of Lightcliffe, Halifax, educated at Bingley school under Mr Hartley, admitted here, æt. 18, Nov. 1817: B.A. 21st Wrangler 1822, M.A. 1825, B.D. 1832; Ashton Fellow 1824.

At that time it was a common practice for Fellows to serve cures in the neighbourhood whilst still residing in College. Mr Taylor served at Babraham, first as Curate, subsequently as Vicar, and although he never resided in the place he left behind him the reputation of one greatly esteemed both personally and for his works' sake. He died in College (30 June 1836) and was buried in the Ante-Chapel, where there is a slab to his memory.

THOMAS CATTON, B.D., F.R.S., senior Fellow, bequeathed £300.

T. C. came to us, æt. 17, in 1777 from Lynn grammar school, of which Mr Lloyd, the father of Prof. Lloyd, was then head-master. In his earlier boyhood he had been at school at Downham with Horatio, afterwards Lord Nelson, of whom his only recollection was that the future naval hero was a backward boy.

Catten, as he then spelt his name, was 4th Wrangler and First Smith's Prizeman in 1781 and also obtained the 2nd Member's Prize for a Latin Essay. Gunning in his *Reminiscences* tells us that the popular feeling was that Catton should have been Senior and that his failure was due to the partiality of the examiners for their private pupils. This opinion received some confirmation when Catton obtained the First Smith's Prize. Private tuition had for some time been gaining ground in the University and there was as yet no rule against private tutors examining their own pupils for their degrees. Very shortly afterwards a grace of the Senate was passed to meet this difficulty.

Catton was elected Fellow in 1784. For two or three years he was tutor in the family of Sir W. Wake, after which he returned to take part in the College tuition. He was Head Tutor about ten years, which position he resigned in 1808 to devote himself to Astronomical researches and literary work. As tutor he shewed much kindness to necessitous students. It is said to have been due to him that Kirke White was not compelled to leave college from the pressure of needy circumstances. Mr Catton held the College Chaplaincy of Horningsey from 1792 to 1797. But he chiefly devoted himself to astronomy. He was Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, having been one of the earliest members of that body. He had charge of the College Observatory, then the only one in the University. There he made observations of eclipses, occultations, &c. from 1791 to 1832, the results of which are preserved in 10 MS Volumes in the College Library. They were printed in Vol. XXII. of the *Memoirs of the Royal Astronomical Society*, and were re-published in 1853 by Sir Geo. B. Airy.

Mr Catton during his lifetime contributed £100 towards the erection of the Fourth Court. He died 6 Jan. 1838 at the age of 79. A marble

tablet, erected to his memory by his nephew Sir Thomas Watson, M.D. has been removed into the present Ante-Chapel.

JAMES WOOD, D.D., F.R.S., Dean of Ely, 31st Master, during his lifetime founded nine exhibitions, and was the largest contributor to the erection of the Fourth Court, and at his death in 1839 left the bulk of his large fortune and personal effects to the College.

Born 14 Dec. 1760 of humble parents in Bury, Lancs, he was educated at the Grammar School which the Rev Roger Kay, once a member of the College, had founded there, and had endowed with exhibitions to St John's. One of these exhibitions enabled J. W. to enter as a sizar in 1778. He soon obtained other assistance of a similar kind, but he was obliged nevertheless to observe the most rigid economy. According to College tradition he 'kept' in a small garret at the top of the turret in the S.E. corner of the Second Court, which has never since been used, and to save fire and candle he used to study with his feet in straw by the light of the rush candle on the staircase. Unable to afford the journey into Lancashire he remained in college all the vacations. In 1782 he was Senior Wrangler and First Smith's Prizeman, and was elected Fellow a few weeks later. During the summer of that year he for the first time re-visited his parents. At the earliest opportunity he was appointed assistant Tutor and he continued to be engaged in the tuition until he was chosen Master. He was President 1802—1815, Master 1815—1839, Vice-Chancellor 1816, appointed by Lord Liverpool to the Deanery of Ely in 1820, and presented by the College to the Rectory of Freshwater in 1823. 'During the long period of 60 years he passed the chief part of his time in college. And it may be confidently affirmed that during at least half that time no one possessed so much influence in the University as he did. This was owing partly to his position at the head of a large and united college and partly to his personal character, which having placed him in that position continued to exert its proper influence.' His whole energies were devoted to the improvement of the College. He had the happy fortune of making every individual fellow his friend. And he was singularly successful in inspiring all around him with something of his own zeal.

It would be difficult to speak too highly of the services rendered by him to the College. The pecuniary benefits, great as they were, by no means exhaust the category. His munificence prompted that of others who delighted to follow his leadership. The erection of the Fourth Court affords a good example. The subscription list, amounting to about £9000, was headed by Dr Wood with £2000. The ultimate cost of the building, £77,878, was far beyond what the College originally contemplated expending. Towards this Dr Wood is said to have contributed no less than £15,000 and the Fellows in addition to their private subscriptions were content to supply the deficiency out of current revenue. Dividends which had been

£160 were reduced to £100, and some years elapsed before they again returned to the former amount.

In 1829 Dr Wood gave £2000 to found two exhibitions of £40 a year each. And the conditions of tenure, &c. were barely settled before he increased the benefaction to £9000.

Dr Wood died in College 23 April 1839, and was interred in the Chapel on May 1. This was the last occasion on which was observed the ancient Johnian custom of appending to the pall memorial verses in Greek and Latin in praise of the deceased. The late distinguished scholar, Geo. J. Kennedy, was wont many years afterwards to recite to his pupils the Latin Elegiacs he composed for this occasion.

Dr Wood's principal publications were his treatises on *Algebra*, *Mechanics*, and *Optics*. The first, which is that most commonly associated with his name, passed through several editions during his lifetime and was afterwards edited successively by the Rev Thos. Lund and the Rev J. R. Lunn, Fellows of the College. The other treatises had also a great reputation, and by their general acceptance performed the useful and much needed function of fixing the standard and defining the course of reading and examination in those subjects for the University.

'Dr Wood on Mechanics' acquired a double signification when the wits gave the name 'Mechanics' to the Master's favourite white horse.

The College as Dr Wood's residuary legatee inherited about £40,000. Of this £20,000, which the will directed should be invested for the permanent benefit of the College, formed the nucleus of the building fund of the present Chapel. The College also received pictures and plate together with books, which to the number of upwards of 4000 are preserved as a separate collection in the Library.

Dr Wood left £500 to increase the Kay exhibitions, one of which had been of so great service to himself.

No time was lost in procuring suitable memorials of our great benefactor. The College employed Mr Illidge to paint the portrait in the Hall from that in the Master's Lodge by Mr J. Jackson, R.A. The statue in the Ante-Chapel was obtained by subscription. Amongst the donors were the Chancellor the Duke of Northumberland, the Duke of Buccleuch, &c. Upwards of £1,500 was raised. The work was entrusted to Mr E. H. Baily, whose price was 1000 guineas. After all costs were paid of transit and erection, of engravings for the subscribers, of the silver inkstand (£25) presented to the sculptor, &c. there remained about £125, which was added to the funds for endowing exhibitions. The College also contributed towards a memorial in Dr Wood's native parish. His arms are in the Hall windows. And he is depicted with Wm. Wordsworth, Thos. Whitehead, Wm. Wilberforce, and Hy. Martyn, on the ceiling of the Chapel as one of the representative worthies of the nineteenth century.

JOHN PALMER, B.D., Senior Fellow, sometime Professor of Arabic, bequeathed in 1840 £1000 to purchase advowsons, and about 100 books, mostly oriental.

J. P. was a native of Cumberland, admitted 31 Dec. 1787, Senior

Wrangler and First Smith's Prizeman in 1792, Fellow 1794 and Senior in 1813. He became President in 1815 when Dr Wood was raised to the Mastership. He was elected Professor of Arabic in 1804, which office he resigned in 1813 when he was succeeded by Prof. Lee. Soon after his appointment he travelled in the East. In a book of travels by John F. Usko he is mentioned as being in Smyrna towards the close of 1805, and in Sept. 1806 he wrote from Pera, about the discovery after some days' search at Constantinople of a monument to Sir Thos. Baines, a relative of Sir John Finch, at that time our ambassador at the Porte.

Palmer was a reserved silent man reputed to be a profound scholar, but he neither published anything nor otherwise communicated his knowledge. The traditional accounts of his manner of life are such as the following: One of the other Fellows, Mr Hornbuckle, called daily to take him out for a 'constitutional.' The pair walked usually in meditative silence. One day Mr Hornbuckle knocked as usual at the Professor's door, but found it closed. Presently the bedmaker put her head out of the window to say that the Professor had left that morning for Jerusalem.

Prof. Palmer contributed £100 towards the erection of the Fourth Court. In 1838 he gave £100 towards improvements in the College Chapel, and a like sum the following year towards repairs in the Library and Combination Room. Besides his bequest to the College he left £1000 to the University to raise the stipend of the Professor of Arabic. Part of the money left to the College was added to Mr Winthrop's donation and expended in purchasing the advowsons of Black Notley and Wroxall-cum-Wrampisham. The remainder was added in 1860 to the general Advowson Fund, which has since become the Pension Fund.

Mr Palmer died in his rooms in College, æt. 71, 9 April 1840, and was buried within the old Chapel, where there is a tombstone to his memory.

†ROBERT STUDLEY VIDAL, ESQ., F.S.A., left a rent-charge of £40 per annum for two scholars from Exeter Grammar School.

The scholarships were to promote 'the welfare and interests of St John's College, Cambridge, of which learned and highly distinguished society his late Grandfather, the Rev Peter Vidal, after passing through Westminster School, became a member.' [Peter V. was admitted 30 Oct. 1719 æt. 17, son of P. V. '*e satellitibus regis*,' born in London, at Westminster 4 years under Dr Friend, B.A. 1723, M.A. 1729.] Mr Vidal's father practised as a solicitor in London, after which he retired to Exeter, where he died in 1796. His mother also died at Exeter the same year.

Mr Vidal communicated to the Society of Antiquaries papers on 'Trial by Ordeal,' 'The site of Kenwic, or Kenwith, Castle, Devon,' &c., and published a translation from Mosheim's Commentaries. He also formed a valuable collection of coins, which were sold after his death. He held strongly Protestant opinions, and disinherited a relative because of a report brought to him that he intended after coming into the estate to grant a site for a Roman Catholic Chapel. The bulk of his property he bequeathed to Edward Urch

Sealy, who was to take the name of Vidal. To him he left 'the highly embossed silver tankard presented at Copenhagen in 1715 by Frederick IV King of Denmark and Norway to his great grandfather Captain Robert Studley, commanding the *Weymouth* under Sir John Norris to help the Danes.' Capt. Studley had learned seamanship under King Frederick's father, Christian V, and had been made Post-Captain in 1707 by Prince George, consort of Queen Anne, and by him appointed to the command of the *Experiment*. Also he left to Mr Sealy a two-handled silver-mounted lava grace-cup, presented to Captain Studley by the civil authorities of Naples for putting down piracy.

Mr Vidal died at Cornborough House near Bideford, Devon, 21 November 1841.

In addition to the bequests above mentioned, Mr Vidal directed that two fever wards should be endowed in the Devon and Exeter Infirmary out of the proceeds of the sale of his library, plate, &c.

Much of the above information is from the *Gentleman's Magazine* for Feb. 1843.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR JOSEPH LITTLEDALE, Justice of the King's Bench, sometime Fellow, gave £105 towards building the Fourth Court, and bequeathed, in 1842, £1000, of which £200 was for the Library.

The eldest son of Hy. L. of Eaton House, Lancs, he was admitted 3 July 1783, was Senior Wrangler and First Smith's Prizeman in 1787, and Fellow 1789-1821. He was made Law Fellow in 1795. For some years he practised as a special pleader under the bar and attained great distinction. He was called in 1798 at Gray's Inn. The following year we find £50 voted him for services rendered to the College. He neither accepted the silk gown nor sought a seat in Parliament, and was indeed so little of a party man and so entirely a lawyer that when he was asked by a friend what his politics were he is said to have answered 'Those of a special pleader.' He was raised to the Bench in 1824. He was devotedly attached to his profession, heartily enjoying the discussion of difficult legal points. In summing up he was rapid in the current of his language, and at the same time subtle to a fault. He is ranked amongst the most learned and profound of English Judges. On his retirement from the Bench in 1841 he was sworn a Privy Councillor. He died 26 June 1842 at his house in Bedford Square, London, at the age of 75. His personal property was sworn below £250,000, the bulk of it being left to his daughter Elizabeth, Mrs Coventry. (See Foss's *Biographical Dictionary of Judges*.)

THOMAS WHYTEHEAD, M.A., Fellow, in his lifetime gave the Eagle Lectern to the Chapel, and at his death in 1843 bequeathed all his books to the Library.

The son of the Rev Hy. R. W., curate of Thormanby and Rector of Goxhill, Yorks. T. W. was born at Thormanby 30 Nov. 1815. His father

died in 1818 and his mother removed with her family to York. When 8 years old he was sent with one of his brothers to Beverley Grammar School, where one of his intimate friends, and his friendly rival in classics, was F. W. Robertson, afterwards of Brighton. At 15 years of age he removed from Beverley to be under the care and tuition of his brother Robert, then an undergraduate at St John's. Robert was 9th Wrangler and 2nd Class Classic the year following, and continued his care over his brother at Inverary, and afterwards at his first curacy of Swineshead in Lincolnshire.

T. W., admitted 26 April, came up to St John's in October 1833. As a freshman he obtained the first Bell Scholarship. In his second year his poem on the 'Death of the Duke of Gloucester' was awarded the Chancellor's Gold Medal. The Commemoration of that year was unusually magnificent. The Chancellor, the Marquis of Camden, presided, and there were present Prince George of Cambridge, the Dukes of Wellington, Cumberland, and Northumberland, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and many other dignitaries. Whytehead's poem was received with great applause, both on account of his admirable delivery and the graceful patriotic allusions he had introduced into it. The following year he obtained the Hulsean Prize for an essay on the 'Resemblance between Moses and Christ.' He again obtained the Chancellor's Medal for an English poem, and also Brown's Medals for Latin and Greek epigrams. In Feb. 1837 he graduated as Second in the Classical Tripos, and the following month obtained the First Chancellor's Medal. He was almost immediately elected to a Fellowship. Never physically strong, he suffered in health from the strain of his mental work, and for a while sought comparative repose in travel or with reading parties away from Cambridge. For a time he lectured at Clare College. But his thoughts were mainly directed to clerical and particularly missionary work. As an undergraduate he attended the ministry of Mr Simeon, Mr Carus, and Prof. Scholefield; he taught in the Jesus Lane Sunday School, and cultivated the friendship of men like Hy. Cotterill, the Senior Wrangler of 1835, afterwards Bp. of Grahamstown and of Edinburgh, and J. S. Howson, afterwards Dean of Chester.

In 1839 he was ordained to the curacy of our College living of Freshwater, under the Rev I. F. Isaacson, who had been his College Tutor. Here he remained two years and, whilst diligent in his parochial duties, was not forgetful of his College and University. The dividends of his Fellowship he devoted to the purchase of the Eagle Lectern in obedience, as it is reported, to scruples at receiving such emoluments when non-resident. He employed some of his leisure hours in writing a short series of papers, two editions of which were published after his death under the title of 'College Life.' At the request of the Vice-Chancellor he composed his 'Installation Ode,' which was set to music by Prof. Walmisley, and performed in the Senate House on the Installation of the Duke of Northumberland as Chancellor, 5 July 1842.

Whytehead was making preparations to return to College work in Oct. 1841, when two offers were made to him in quick succession, the one to join the staff of the Anglican Bishop in Jerusalem, the other to be chaplain to the newly-consecrated Bp. of New Zealand, Dr Selwyn. He accepted the latter and left England the Sunday after Christmas. Thus the dream of

Whytehead's life was realised. But he was only to enter upon the threshold of missionary work. On the way out he was left 6 months at Sydney, N.S.W., and reached New Zealand only to fade gradually away, and after 6 months of patient weakness to pass to his rest at Waimate, N.Z., 19 March 1843. He had sufficiently mastered the Maori language to translate into it Bp. Ken's *Evening Hymn*, and was spared to hear the natives sing under his window this 'Hymn of the sick Minister.' There is a marble tablet to his memory in the little chapel of St John's College near Auckland, of which, had he lived, he was to have been the first principal; and there is an inscription to his memory on the family tomb at Thormanby.

For further details of his life and works we must refer to the Memoir of him by his great friend Dr Howson.

Whytehead's books are kept in the Library as a separate collection. He is depicted on the ceiling of the Chapel amongst the worthies of the 19th century.

The Eagle Lectern bears the following inscription:—"In usum Sacelli Coll. Div. Johann. ap. Cant. dicavit unus e Sociis A. S. MDCCCXL."

It was executed by Mr Sidey, founder, of London, and was first used in Chapel in June 1842. The pedestal was copied from that of the Lectern in Ramsay Church, Hunts, with the finials restored. There is a drawing of the Ramsay Lectern in Parker's *Glossary of Architecture*. The incomplete finials at Ramsay have been since surmounted by figures of the four Evangelists. Some floral ornaments were added to our Lectern before it was used in the New Chapel.

WILLIAM WINTHROP, B.D., sometime Fellow, bequeathed in 1845 £5000 for the purchase of Advowsons.

The son of Benjamin W., a Director of the Bank of England, who died in 1809, W. W. was educated at Charterhouse, from which school he came to St John's in 1788. He was 12th Wrangler in 1792 and Platt Fellow in 1795. Leave to travel was granted him in 1802, 1815, and 1816. He married, 23 Jan. 1827, Frances Mary, daughter of the Rev Geo. Feacham, Vicar of Dorking, a former member of the College. They resided in Sloane Square, Chelsea, where he died 16 Feb. 1845, and where also she died 30 years later.

The number of the Platt Fellows used to depend upon the revenue from the Platt estates, and the receipts having about this time fallen off, it was not until 1839 that Mr Winthrop's Fellowship was filled up.

An elder brother, Stephen, eminent in the medical profession, was Fellow 1790—1798. A younger brother, Edward, educated at Charterhouse and St John's, became Vicar of Darent in Kent.

W. W. left in personal estate about £140,000. The £5000 bequeathed to the College was to purchase livings for the Platt Fellows, who had no right of succession to the other livings in the patronage of the College. With this bequest, and part of that of Prof. Palmer (required on account of attendant legal expenses), were bought the livings of Black Notley in Essex, for £2250, and of Wrampisham-cum-Wroxall in Dorset, for £2400.

EDMUND STANGER, B.D., Fellow, gave £100 in his lifetime and at his death in 1846 bequeathed a like sum.

E. S. was born at Cambridge, Oct. 26, 1763. His father was butler and his mother ladies' maid in the family of Edm. Law, Master of Peterhouse, afterwards Bp. of Carlisle. Dr Law seems to have been his godfather, and to have given his godson his own Christian name.

His parents, who had inherited a small property near Keswick, sent their son to be educated by Mr James, Vicar of Arthurst, Cumberland, and thence in 1781 to St John's. E. S. was 6th Wrangler in 1785 and was elected to a Platt Fellowship in 1786. In 1787 the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle presented him to the Perpetual curacy of Warwick-cum-Wetherall, which he held with his Fellowship until his death, Dec. 21, 1846. There is a memorial window to his memory in Warwick Church, placed there by a lady whom it was thought he would have married. He is interred beside his father and mother in the 'little church yard,' St Mary's, Carlisle.

His donations to the College were to be devoted to raising the stipend of the Senior Platt Fellow. They became part of the general estate of the College in 1860.

HENRY WALTER, B.D., F.R.S., sometime Fellow, bequeathed to the Library in 1859 about 60 volumes of Hebrew, Syriac, and Spanish books.

The son of Jas. W., formerly Fellow of Corpus Christi College, H. W. was born 28 Jan. 1785 at Louth, where his father was Master of the Grammar School. A few years later his father became Vicar of Market Rasen and Head Master of Brigg Grammar School. At the latter place Henry received his education until he came up to College in 1802. In 1806 he was Second Wrangler and second Smith's Prizeman. It was at that time customary to nail up the Honours List to a pillar in the Senate House, and on this occasion it was so clumsily done as to obscure the name of the Senior Wrangler Pollock, afterwards the distinguished Chief Justice. Report was immediately carried to College that Walter was Senior. Baron Pollock used to relate in after years with what high expectations he went to learn his place, how hope was followed by disappointment; presently, seeing a particular name a few places down, 'I said to myself, I am sure I beat that man; again I looked at the top; the nail had been driven through my name, and I was Senior Wrangler.'

H. W. was elected Fellow in 1806. In 1816 he was made Professor of Natural Philosophy in the newly-founded College of the East India Company at Haileybury. The year following he became domestic chaplain to the Duke of Northumberland, whom he knew in College and with whom he travelled abroad. In 1821 the Duke also presented him to the Rectory of Haselbury Bryan in Dorset. In 1830 he resigned his Professorship and devoted himself to his parochial duties, occupying part of his leisure in the study of Oriental languages and in writings of a controversial character. He held extreme 'Low Church' opinions, which, it is said, hindered his promotion under Dr Wood in College, and afterwards in ecclesiastical quarters.

He was nevertheless held in great esteem at Court, and was frequently consulted on Church matters, probably through the influence of his patron the Duke of Northumberland. His work and life were much appreciated in his parish. Once it was rumoured that he was going to see another living which had been offered him, but his parishioners so urgently begged him to remain that he gave up the journey altogether. He died at Haselbury Bryan, 25 Jan. 1859, at the age of 73.

His chief publications were a *History of England*, in 7 Vols., considered from its religious aspect. *Lectures on Evidences* and on the *Church of England*, and two letters to Bp. Marsh on the *Independence of the Authorized Version of the Bible*. He also edited *Tyndale* for the Parker Society, and a *Primer of Ed. VI.*

The Brigg Grammar School, where H. W. was educated, was founded by a member of this College, Sir John Nelthorpe of Scawby Hall. J. N., son of Rd. N., was admitted 30 April 1631, on the same day as a cousin of the same name. He was created a Baronet in 1666 and died in 1669, aged 55. After the death of the Rev Jas. Walter the Rev Chas. Cotterill of this College became Head Master, under whom the writer of these pages received his early training. He is perhaps the only other student from this school of modern times who became Fellow of St John's, and by a curious coincidence he was elected into the Fellowship formerly held by Mr Hy. Walter.

THOMAS FRY, M.A., sometime Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford, and Rector of Emberton, Bucks, gave £32 per annum to establish a Hebrew Scholarship.

T. F. was the eldest son of Peter Fry of Axbridge, Somerset, Treasurer of the County. He was minister of the Lock Chapel, London, and then Rector of Emberton, Bucks, until his death, 27 March 1860. He was a friend of Mr Simeon and the early 'Evangelicals' and was esteemed an able preacher and a good Hebrew scholar. He married first Ann, only daughter of Richard E. Creswell of Bibury Court, Gloucestershire, and after her death Margaret Middleton, a great friend of William Wilberforce, the Emancipator. He founded the Hebrew Scholarship in memory of his first wife, through whom he held considerable property in life tenure in Devonshire. An indenture between Mr Fry and the College, dated 14 Dec. 1844, recites that his late wife, Ann Fry, was for many years during her life engaged in promoting the conversion of the Jews to Christianity, and was greatly desirous that he should establish some provision for the furtherance of that purpose. He accordingly granted to the College a rent-charge of £32 per annum on property in Cranfield, Beds, to found a Scholarship after his decease, to be called 'Mrs Ann Fry's Hebrew Scholarship.' The Scholarship is tenable for three years, within which period the scholar must write and publish an essay or book on the Conversion of the Jews, or their Restoration to their own land, or on some such other subject connected with their national history as shall be selected or approved by the College.

JAMES MCMAHON, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-law, bequeathed property valued at £27,000 with which four Law Studentships were endowed.

He was the eldest son of Terence Mc Mahon, of the Island of St Christopher in the West Indies. He was admitted at Lincoln's Inn in 1809, and called in 1814. In 1836 he migrated to the Inner Temple. He was a member of the Oxford Circuit and of the Athenæum Club. He died at his chambers in the Temple, 13 Dec. 1861, in his eightieth year.

By his will Mr Mc Mahon directed that after the payment of certain legacies and annuities his estate should be devoted to the foundation of Scholarships or Studentships, in such manner as his executors should determine, subject to certain conditions. The sole acting executor was Thos. Bros, Esq., a former member of St John's, through whom £10,000 was at once transferred to the College to found four Scholarships, to be called the Mc Mahon Law Scholarships, the residue of the estate subject to the payment of annuities being held upon trust for the same purpose.

An excellent portrait of Mr Mc Mahon was found in his rooms, but it is not known by whom it was painted. It was presented to the College in 1886 by Mr T. K. Bros, son of Mr Thos. Bros, above mentioned.

HENRY HOARE, ESQ., M.A., contributed to the erection of the New Chapel, the foundation-stone of which he laid in 1864.

H. H. was born 27 Dec. 1807, the son of Wm. Hy. H., a partner of the well-known banking firm of Messrs Hoare, Fleet Street. His mother was daughter of Sir Gerard Noel. His parents resided at Broomfield, Clapham, where they were on terms of intimacy and friendship with the Wilberforce family and others of the society of 'Evangelical' Churchmen, familiarly known as the 'Clapham sect.' William Wilberforce was Hy. Hoare's godfather. Both his parents having died when Henry was a boy, he was left to the care of his grandfather, then head partner of the Fleet Street firm. In deference to his mother's prejudice against public schools, his grandfather sent him to be educated by the Rev G. Hodson, where Samuel, afterwards Bishop, Wilberforce was also sent. Thence he came in Jan. 1824 to St John's, the College of his grandfather, Sir Gerard Noel, of his godfather, and of numerous members of the Hoare family, amongst whom may be mentioned four Fellows: his uncle, Charles James, 2nd Wrangler 1803, afterwards Archdeacon of Surrey; his brother, William Henry, double first 1831; Arthur Malortie, 5th Classic 1844; James Samuel, 6th Wrangler 1846. H. H. graduated in 1827, obtaining double first class honours. His grandfather lived to rejoice in this successful termination of his College course, and to introduce him into the bank. He shortly afterwards died, leaving his grandson, before he had completed his 21st year, heir to his large estates.

The great public work of Hy. Hoare's life was in connexion with efforts to quicken the corporate life of the Church of England, on its clerical side by the Revival of Convocation, and on its lay side by developing the work of Churchwardens, and by promoting official synods and unofficial councils of

Clergy and Laity combined. A full account of his labours is given in a Memoir of him by the Rev J. B. Sweet. He was not neglectful of other duties appertaining to his position. He was an able banker. At the request of his partners he declined several invitations to stand for a seat in Parliament. Yet he frequently took a prominent part on the Conservative side in political contests both in London and in Kent. In 1842 he was High Sheriff of Kent. But his name will be remembered chiefly as that of an active, liberal, and devoted lay worker for the Church at a time when lay workers were few. When the Rev Thos. Crick, the Rector of our College living of Staplehurst, restored the chancel, Mr Hoare took upon himself the charge of restoring the rest of the Church to harmonize with the chancel. He was unceasing in his labours as a speaker or chairman of public meetings, or in counsel with committees, for the revival of Convocation and for the institution of Synods. And whilst in these matters he received the greatest support from Bp. Wilberforce, he also supported the Bishop in practical works, such as the foundation of Cuddesdon College. As an example of how he sought to use his bounty to enforce the principles he advocated it is recorded that when the 'Bp of London's Fund' was established he offered £100 each to every Deanery that should adopt a certain form of the Lay Consultee system, an offer which cost him about £1000.

On St John's Port Latin Day, May 6, 1864, Mr Hoare laid the foundation stone of our New Chapel. The original design of the Chapel had a slender spire or flêche instead of a tower. This was much criticised, and ultimately Mr Gilbert Scott, the architect, drew a plan for the present tower, giving therewith an estimate of £5000 as the additional cost it would entail. Mr Hoare generously offered £1000 a year for five years, if he should live so long, to carry out the design. He had paid but two instalments of this before the accident occurred which terminated his life. On 30 March 1865, he received an injury in passing through a tunnel on the Great Eastern Railway, and died on April 16 following.

Mr Hoare gave £105 towards the erection of the New Court, and there are other instances in which his name is found on subscription lists connected with the College.

†MILES BLAND, D.D., F.R.S., sometime Fellow, was afterwards Rector of Lilley, Herts, and Prebendary of Wells.

About 800 of Dr Bland's books, selected by Dr J. S. Wood, then Librarian, were presented in 1882 by his surviving daughter, Mrs de Freyne French.

M. B. was of an ancient family, who are said to have derived their name from Bland or Bland's Gill, a hamlet in the parish of Sedbergh. He was educated at Sedbergh School and came to St John's in October 1804, at the same time as his schoolfellow Adam Sedgwick, afterwards Professor of Geology, went to Trinity. Bland used to read during vacations with a self-taught mathematician, a retired surgeon, John Dawson, at Sedbergh. He used to say that Dawson had had eleven Senior Wranglers for pupils (Prof. Palmer above mentioned was one of them) and intended him for the

twelfth; bu he was second to Bickersteth, afterwards Lord Langdale, Blomfield, afterwards Bishop of London, being third, and Sedgwick fifth.

Bland also obtained the second Smith's Prize and the same year (1808) was elected Fellow. From 1809 to 1823 he took part in the tuition of the College, after which he accepted the College living of Lilley, Herts, which he held until his death.

Dr Bland was one of the first Fellows of the Royal Astronomical Society, elected June 1820; he became Fellow of the Royal Society in 1821, and of the Antiquarian Society in 1822; he was also a member of the Royal Society of Literature.

In College Bland was highly esteemed as a lecturer and not less as an adviser and personal friend to his pupils. He published a collection of Geometrical Problems, another of Mechanical, a treatise on Hydrostatics, and a collection of Algebraical problems known as *Bland's Equations*. Most of these, especially the last, passed through several editions, including translations into German. He drew up also *Annotations on the Historical Books of the New Testament*, of which he published those on the Gospels of St Matthew and St Mark. These notes were prepared for the Sunday Evening Lectures on the Greek Testament, which were instituted by the Master, Dr Craven.

Dr Bland was for many years in delicate health and resided at Ramsgate, where he died of old age on St John's Day, Dec. 27, 1867. Memorial notices of him appeared in the Monthly Notices of the R. Ast. Soc. for Feb. 14, 1868, in the *Cambridge Chronicle*, and in the *Eagle*, Vol. VI, pp. 73, 74.

JOHN ROBINSON HUTCHINSON, for many years the Senior Fellow of the College, bequeathed £4000 in 1884 for the promotion of the study of Natural Science and of Indian and Semitic languages.

He was a scholar of Magdalene College, where he graduated as 17th Wrangler in 1834. He migrated to St John's within a few weeks to be elected to a Fellowship on Dr Fell's foundation, to which he was eligible. He was for the most part non-resident. Long in delicate health he resided in the Cumberland lake district, where he died 18 June 1884.

His will imposed no conditions upon the College beyond that the bequest was to be used for the furtherance of the studies above mentioned. The Council decided in 1885 to establish, in accordance with those conditions, two 'Hutchinson Studenships' not exceeding £60 per annum in value, tenable for two years.

HENRY HUNTER HUGHES, formerly Fellow and Tutor, for forty-eight years Rector of Layham, during his lifetime founded the prizes which bear his name, and at his death bequeathed 300 of his best books to the Library.

Born in Westminster, Mr Hughes and his twin brother, John, were educated at a private school at Twickenham, and came up to St John's together in Oct. 1813. They were very nearly equal in the College examinations, and it was soon decided that one should migrate, as it was unlikely that two Fellowships would be open together for the same county. Henry was 3rd Wrangler and elected Fellow in 1817, but John, who migrated to Emmanuel, broke down in health, took an ægrotat degree, and died before he could be elected to a Fellowship. Mr Hughes was soon made Assistant Tutor, then joint Tutor with Mr Gwatkin, and after the latter's departure from College the managing Tutor of his side of the College. He is spoken of by his pupils with the greatest esteem for his fatherly interest in their welfare, and not infrequently for his liberality in assisting them. In 1836 he accepted the College living of Layham, where he lived and laboured until his death. The income of the living more than sufficed for the needs of his simple life, and he had also private means. But he had a horror of hoarding and rejoiced in beneficence. He was a liberal contributor to the New Chapel Building Fund, and gave one of the stained glass windows on the N. side. In 1876 he gave £1000 to found the prizes which bear his name in the College. This was but one of many charitable gifts by which about that time he sought to distribute beneficially the property which came to him after the death of his two brothers and sister. He was now left alone, he had long been a widower, and purposed to bequeath to his friends only what he had himself earned.

Mr Hughes died Sept. 4, 1884, at the ripe age of 87. He left as his executor and residuary legatee his great friend the Rev Chas. Colson, formerly Fellow of the College, bequeathing through him 300 of his best books to the Library. Out of his portion of the estate, and in memory of Mr Hughes, Mr Colson contributed liberally to beautify the church at Layham, embellished the great West window of the College Library with the armorial bearings of benefactors, and founded the Hughes Exhibition for Biblical and Ecclesiastical History.

END OF THE OFFICIAL CATALOGUE OF BENEFACTORS.

APPENDIX.

In Fuller's History of the University and elsewhere THOS. CONY is ranked as a Benefactor.

T. C. of Bassingthorpe, Lincs, in 1588 gave two annuities, one of 27*s.* the other of 38*s.* 8*d.*, payable yearly, about Michaelmas, for 30 years after his death; 13*s.* 4*d.* for the preacher of a sermon in Chapel and the remainder for fires in the Hall on certain days and for entertainments, particular mention being made of the poor sizars.

SIR WILLIAM GEE of Bishop's Burton, Yorks, who died in 1612, bequeathed to the College '2 acres of land in the parish of Bainton, Yorks, with the advowson of the Church of Bainton thereunto belonging.... upon condition that.... they shall present.... a sufficient preacher who shall be resident....' There appears to have been some flaw in the bequest, which was afterwards lost to the College, although we twice presented to the Rectory. In the Commemoration Book of 1683, the gift of the advowson of Holme on Spalding Moor was erroneously ascribed to Sir Wm. Gee. The mistake is pointed out by Mr Baker (*Baker-Mayor*, pp. 206, 474, 476, 619). Sir Wm. Gee was buried in York Minister. The epitaph on his monument is printed in Drake's Eboracum, pp. 508-9.

The REV ROGER KAY, Fellow of the College 1688-91, afterwards Rector of Fittleton, Wilts, and Prebendary of Sarum, endowed the Grammar School of Bury, Lancs, and founded two exhibitions there, tenable for 7 years at St John's or at Brasenose Coll. Oxford. Dr Jas. Wood left £500 in 1839 to increase these exhibitions, one of which had been the means of bringing him to the College. They are said to be now worth £30 per an. each.

The school was begun in 1625, and endowed by a bequest of Henry de Bury in 1634, but about 1718 it had all but collapsed, when Mr Kay resuscitated it and liberally re-endowed it. At first he entrusted the choice of the Master to St John's, but by a codicil to his will vested the appointment in Trustees.

Mr Kay seems to have been born at Woodhill in Bury, where also he died, 1 March 1730-1. He was probably buried in the parish church, where there used to be a memorial stone to him. There is still a window there to his memory.

Mr Kay bequeathed £100 to the College Library.

MR DUNTHORNE'S gift of the Observatory and of suitable instruments for it, in 1767, has been already mentioned in the note on Dr Pennington, who was the first superintendent. There is an article on the Observatory in *The Eagle* of the October Term 1871, Vol. VII. pp. 334—337.

The Rev William Arnald, B.D., Fellow 1767—1780, in 1802 left £50 to the Library.

The Rev Charles Williamson, British Chaplain at Smyrna, founded an Exhibition for scholars from Ystradmeurig School, Cardiganshire.

His will, dated 8 Nov. 1820, states that the towns of Hydonies in Havialie and Scala Nova each owed him 15,000 piastres, upon which they paid 15 per cent. interest: that in his writing desk would be found 4 doublons, 11 Venetian chicers, and 20 Spanish doublons, all which he left to the College for the above-mentioned exhibition.

In 1860, when appropriated Exhibitions were merged in the general fund for founding Open Scholarships, this Exhibition is said to have been of the value of £6 per an.

The Rev Thomas Dunelm Whitaker, LL.D., a distinguished Yorkshire Antiquary, Author of the *History of Craven*, &c., gave the stone altar at the foot of the covered bridge, and all his Roman altars and inscriptions on stone, which are in the bay window of the Library.

The Rev Christopher Stannard, B.D., Fellow 1805—1832, subsequently Rector of Great Snoring with Thursford in Norfolk, bequeathed in 1851 a number of valuable engravings by Woollett and others, and many engraved portraits, which hang in the Combination Room. He also left about 400 books, which are preserved as a separate collection in one of the cases in the lower Library.

The Rev Richard Duffield, B.D., Fellow 1811—1833, subsequently Rector of Frating, in 1863 bequeathed about 400 books to the Library.

In 1874 a number of books from the collection of the Rev John Carr, B.D., Fellow 1768—1783, were presented to the Library by his grandson, Henry Carr.

Mr George Bayldon Rogerson, M.A., of this College, 17th Wrangler 1848, afterwards of Bicester, Oxfordshire, bequeathed certain houses or tenements in Bradford, Yorks, for the purpose of founding, after the death of two persons mentioned in his will, one or more Scholarships for the promotion of the study of Hebrew. Mr Rogerson died in 1881.

When the Fourth Court was built a subscription list was headed by Dr Wood with £2000. The Duke of Northumberland gave £500, and Dr Herbert Marsh, Bishop of Peterborough, £315. In all a little more than £9000 is entered on the list. But there is no doubt that Dr Wood's own contributions ultimately exceeded this whole amount; and, as has been already stated, the Fellows contributed from their dividends more than by direct voluntary subscription.

At all periods there have been numerous gifts which received no public recognition or memorial, and which have consequently been soon forgotten or have remained buried in the College account books. Thus we find in recent times—

Mr Shield, Fellow 1794—1812, gave £100.

Mr Sherard Becher, Fellow from 1808 until his death, in 1852, gave £400.

After the death of Mr Nicholas, Fellow 1864—1866, the dividend remaining due to him was returned to the College by his friends, and devoted to the Chapel building fund.

Dr Bateson, our late Master, not only contributed to the New Chapel, but also gave anonymously £500 to support certain lectureships for which there was at the time inadequate provision.

And there are other gifts of a like character from friends still living, which it is beyond our province to enumerate here.

Two College Prizes remain to be mentioned :—

1. The Sir John Herschel Prize for Astronomy.

When Sir John Herschel died in 1871 he left a number of copies of his Astronomical Observations, taken at the Cape of Good Hope, to be given year by year, so long as they last, to the student most distinguished in the College Examination in Astronomy.

Sir John Herschel was Senior Wrangler 1813, Fellow 1813 to 1829. He was one of the first Honorary Fellows elected by the College. His portrait hangs in the Combination Room, and there is a marble bust of him, by E. H. Bailey, in the Hall, which the College purchased after the death of the sculptor.

2. The Hockin Prize.

Charles Hockin was 3rd Wrangler in 1863, and Fellow 1864—1873. He early chose the profession of an engineer, and soon devoted himself chiefly to submarine telegraphy. This pursuit entailed journeys to all parts of the world, in the course of which he encountered many dangers on malarious coasts. He returned home from one of these expeditions completely shattered in health, and died 26 Ap. 1882, at the early age of 42. There is an Obituary Notice of him in *Nature*, May 1882.

In his memory his relations founded the above Prize, for the encouragement of Electricity or some other kindred branch of Physics.

Gifts to the Chapel.

A brief account of the acquisition of some of the furniture and ornaments of the Chapel may be appended here.

In D. Morton's MS mention is made of some early gifts and on an empty page of that book Dr Jas. Wood has amplified the list.

The earliest record is apparently that of a large Altar Service Book, *Anglice* 'cowcher' says Morton, presented by Queen Catherine of Spain.

In 1634 two silver flagons for the Holy Communion were given by Charles Cecil, Lord Cranbourne and his brother Robert.

The Bible and Prayer Book in one volume, bound in red velvet with silver mountings (the Prayer Book dated 1633) bears the inscription 'Ex dono Mariæ Allott viduæ 1636.'

In 1728 Brownlow, 8th Earl of Exeter, gave the silver-gilt Communion Plate.

In 1744 the same Earl gave Cloth for the Communion Table and Pulpit.

In 1746 Lord George Cavendish presented the pair of chased silver Candlesticks for the Communion Table.

In 1799 the Rev Joseph Thomas of Epsom, formerly a member of the College, presented as an Altar Piece a painting of St John the Baptist preaching in the wildernesss, by Sir Robert Ker Porter.

In 1841 the Right Hon. Robert Hy. Clive, M.P. for the southern division of Shropshire, gave the Picture of the Descent from the Cross by Anthony Raphael Mengs. [A. R. M. was born at Aussig in Bohemia in 1726, and died at Rome in 1779]. The earlier Altar Piece went back to the family of Sir R. K. Porter. The later one hangs on the South wall of the Ante-Chapel.

The gift of the Lectern, by the Rev Thos. Whytehead, has been already recorded.

Tradition says that the Cloth of Gold, used in the old Chapel at celebrations of Holy Communion, was presented by Bp. John Fisher of Salisbury, or by his widow, 1815—1825. Bp. Fisher was tutor to the Princess Charlotte, and the cloth is said to have been his perquisite when the Royal Chapel was refurnished, perhaps on the occasion of the Princess's marriage.

The coats of arms which now adorn the windows of the Hall were for the most part gifts to the Chapel in 1842. They cost £5. 5*s.* 0*d.* each, some smaller devices which were placed in the Chapel windows at the same time costing £3. 3*s.* 0*d.* each. The 'Keyton rebus' (Key-tun), which was amongst the latter, appears to have been lost. Near the end of the Commemoration Book of 1838 there is a list of these arms, &c. with the names of the donors attached. Our notes on the Lectern and on the Altar Piece of Raphael Mengs have been for the most part copied from the same book.

The fragmentary glass which was formerly in the East window of the old Chapel seems to have been pieced together in Dr Beale's mastership. We find in the Chapel expenses of 1634-5 'To placing old painted glass in the great window £2. 1. 0.' This glass is now partly in the windows of the Chapel Tower and partly in the tracery of the windows of the Hall.

The figure of St John, now in the old oriel window of the Hall, was placed in the East window of the Chapel about 1840—1845. It came from the Cathedral of Ratisbon when that building was restored, and was presented to the College by the Rev J. W. Whittaker, Vicar of Blackburn, to whom we also owe the portrait of Abp. Laud, which hangs in the Master's Lodge. J. W. Whittaker, B.A. 1814, D.D. 1830, Fellow 1814—1825 must be distinguished from a former Vicar of Blackburn (mentioned on p. 101), the Rev T. D. Whitaker, LL.D.

Here may also be recorded that the Communion rails of the old Chapel, freed from the coats of paint which formerly covered them, have been worked up to adorn the staircase of the Vicarage at Horningsea.

Horningsea possesses also another relic of the old Chapel. In 1829 the College gave to that parish the 'Chalice and Paten No. 3,' and caused an inscription to be engraved upon the Chalice to record the gift. In Clay's *History of Horningsea* the plate is described as modern and of no special interest. The author has been misled by the inscription upon it. It is in fact a good specimen of 17th century work.

THE CHAPEL ORGANS.

The list of Benefactors drawn up in 1528 tells us that 'Sondry and diuers marchauntes in London gave emongist theyme xli (£10) towardes the byeing of the newest orgaynes.' This organ was without doubt placed in the room over Bp. Fisher's chantry, which was built between 1525 and 1533. That room, when secularised, was described in the Prizing Books as 'called the organ chamber.' One in a similar position had been built for the organ at Christ's College a short time before. Moreover, when the organ is referred to in our Audit book of 1557, it is called the 'orgaines in the queere.'

Baker tells us that in the Mastership of one of the Pilkingtons, 1559—1564, this room was converted into an 'apartment for the advantage of the Master.' Either the organ then displaced the Rood, or the College was for a time without one.

In 1634-5, when Dr Beale undertook a thorough embellishment of the Chapel, plate was sold for the purpose of buying a new organ, but ultimately one was paid for 'wholly out of Mr Booth's money.' 'Sawyer's billes for the organ' amounted to £32. 0*s*. 6*d*. There was also spent nearly as much upon the organ loft and stairs leading to it. We conclude therefore that the organ was never replaced in its chamber over Bp. Fisher's chantry; and that the extraordinary organ loft with its private gallery communicating with the Master's Lodge, which was carried upon pillars over the Ante-Chapel, dated from the Mastership of Dr Beale.

In 1636 Mr Dallam was paid 41*s*. for tuning and repairing the organ, and in 1638, £2. 6*s*. 8*d*. including his journey from London. Dallam was one of the most famous organ builders of his time, but whether Sawyer was a builder or only an agent we do not know. Mr Hill, who assisted in taking to pieces the old organ in 1838, says that it was certainly 17th century work and might have been Dallam's, who built other organs in Cambridge about that time.

In 1642, when the Puritans whitewashed the walls, destroyed ornaments &c., they took down the organ. But they do not seem to have destroyed it, for immediately after the Restoration we find one again in the organ loft, and payments were made for tuning to Thamar, a famous organ builder of Peterborough. There is also an interesting reference to the organ and the above-mentioned gallery in a letter of Dr Woodward, Warden of New College, Oxford, describing a visit to Dr Gunning, April 29, 1664 (see Willis and Clark's *Architectural History of the University*, III. 335).

In 1838 a new organ was built by Messrs Hill. The cost of it, about £800, was defrayed by subscription. Whytehead (Memoir by Howson, p. 64) mentions as a sign of the healthy religious Church feeling of the College, the expenditure of nearly £1000 on the organ, and of some hundreds on the building. We meet with many familiar names amongst the subscribers. Mr Hughes gave £25, Mr Isaacson £21, Thos. Whytehead £10. 10*s*. 0*d*., Hy. Hoare £5. 5*s*. 0*d*., &c,

Prof. Walmisley received £35 in 1839 for superintending the erection

of the organ. He had the pedals taken down to F, a note lower than was then usual, because he said so much organ music was written in that key.

Nothing of the old organ was preserved but the case. This was of the ancient three-turret form. New wings of a somewhat incongruous character were added to it on account of the increased size of the organ.

Before the organ was removed into the New Chapel it was still further enlarged by Messrs Hill at a cost of £1000.

The old organ case is now in Bilton Church near Rugby.

The ancient rood-screen is in the south transept of the church of Whissendine in Rutlandshire.

Additions and Corrections.

Page 2. Bp. Fisher's Fellows and Scholars were suppressed by Henry VIII., and afterwards by the Statutes of Elizabeth, after they had been revived by Queen Mary, but, says Baker, 'so artfully that it can hardly be observed without comparing the new Statutes with the old, and both of them with the College books.'

Page 3. John Riplingham paid £100 for his foundation.

James Beresford paid £400, the lands purchased with which produced about £20 per an. J. B. was the youngest son of Thomas and Agnes B. of Bentley, Derbs, who had sixteen sons and one daughter. In Fenny Bently J. B. founded a Chantry in the church of St Edmund the martyr.

Sir Marmaduke Constable gave £120 for the Fellowship and left £240 by will. For the latter his exors. gave £80 in money and the manor of Millington, the rent of which was £8. 3*s*. 4¾*d*.

Page 4. Robert Duckett left £50 in money, and lands and tenements in the precincts of Cambridge and Horningsea to the value of 55*s*. yearly (MS Holmes): these included 'the farm of the great barn by Huntingdon way.'

Thomas Linacre's benefaction consisted of two houses with land attached, adjoining his own residence in London, as well as the sum of £221. 13*s*. 4*d*. in money. The property was purchased in 1865 by the Metropolitan Board of Works for £4185.

Sir Rd. Rokeby was Comptroller to Cardinal Wolsey. He was a benefactor to St Mary's Beverley. His heir was Robt. Creyke, Lady Rokeby's son by a former husband, who is joined with Lady Rokeby in the deed bestowing the Fellowship.

Edward Gregson was of Preston, Lancs. Ackerman says he was First Fellow and President of Jesus Coll. One MS states that E. G. gave £50 for the Scholarship in 1519, and £329. 13*s*. 4*d*. for the Fellowships eight years later. This is probably the correct account, the other having £500 in mistake for £50. Another MS says that he also gave some jewels. Mr Gregson was living at Fladbury in 1536, and was in receipt of an annual pension of £13. 16*s*. 8*d*. from the College. This is one of several instances of a benefactor making over his gift to the College and receiving the interest on it during his life-time.

Page 5. JOHN DOWMAN'S name was sometimes spelt Doveman. A piece of carved work on one of the beams of Pocklington school represented, as his rebus, three doves, and underneath M.A.N. *(Carlisle's Grammar Schools)*.

Page 7. WILLIAM CHAMBRE. In the N. aisle of Royston Church there is an inscription, now mural, in brass which records W. C.'s gift.

In Buckden churchyard there is an ancient Altar Tomb which is believed to be that erected to the young Dukes of Suffolk. The inscription and the delineation of the arms are obliterated, but the sculptured sides of the monument are still remarkably beautiful.

Page 8. JOHN THURLESTONE was of Wakefield, and gave £90 'una cum patera argentea' (old catalogue). Hemsworth school was made an elementary one in 1887.

Page 12. LADY BURGHLEY gave the Polyglot Bible, 'commonly called King Phillipp his bible,' and the College covenanted that it should 'be well and safelie kept cheyned in the library.' That it was chained up appears from an entry in the accounts of 1582, when 2*s*. was paid for boards nailed up behind it. This Bible, in 8 vols., was edited by Christopher Plautinus 'auctore Ario Montano.' All the volumes have brass medallions on the covers inscribed 'Mildred Burghley.'

Page 18. The 'Bucke Scholarship' is still maintained and additional emolument given with it by the Cutlers' Company. The money is not however now paid through the College, as it used to be until near the end of last century.

Page 21, *line* 18. For 330 read 12.

Page 27. Fuller dedicates to Edward Benlowes one of the sections of his History of the University of Cambridge.

Page 28. ROBERT METCALFE was buried in Trin. Coll. Chapel, 28 Dec. 1652, when the Master Dr Hill preached the funeral sermon.

There is in the University Library an interesting MS about Dr Metcalfe's position as Fellow of Trinity after he resigned his Professorship.

Page 31. Thos. Browne, non-juror, Fellow 1678—1710, dedicated to Sir Francis Leycester in 1731 his work on English orders, against the Nag's Head fable, 'in grateful acknowledgement of his long favour and friendship to the author, and of a never to be forgotten instance of it, in his most free charitable and generous support of him, under the infirmities of a very advanced age and the irreparable ruin of his fortunes by a late, too general, calamity.'

Page 35. RICHARD WHITTINGTON was of St John's, B.A. 1600-1, M.A. 1604. There is an epitaph on him in York Minster.

Page 53. DR JOHN BARWICK'S birth-place should be Witherslack. In the entry of his admission it is written Witherslake.

Page 58. The Symonds' benefactions were as follows:—

JOHN SYMONDS, B.D., Rector of Gislingham, gave £20 to the Third Court and £5 to the Library.

JOHN SYMONDS, M.A., son of the above, gave £10 to the Third Court and bequeathed £100 for an Exhibition.

The College Catalogue of Benefactors correctly records the gift of the Exhibition.

The third J. S. was not descended from those of Gislingham, but was of a Bury branch of the same family, qualified by relationship to hold the Symonds' Exhibition.

Dr Symonds of Horringer was appointed 'preacher' of St Mary's Bury, about 1738, but retained the Rectory of Horringer, and resided there until his death.

Page 68. The Naden Studentships were to be given by preference to the kindred of Archbishop Sancroft, Mr N's patron, 'being poor'; the state of poverty not being ascribed to the Archbishop, but prescribed as a qualification of the students.

Page 72. Matthew Prior's gift of books was valued at £200. By will he also gave 'my own poems in the greatest paper to be kept in the Library with the books I have already given. I likewise leave my picture by Le Belle and that of my friend and patron Edward, Earl of Jersey, by Rigault.'

Page 73. THE RT. HON. RD. HILL purchased his Norfolk livings from the family of the Howards, Dukes of Norfolk, &c. This family bought them back again and some of its members who were Protestants exercised the patronage subject to the conditions of Mr Hill's will. The Forncetts only now remain in the patronage of the present representative of that family, the Earl of Effingham. The advowsons of Ditchingham, Lopham, and Starston now respectively belong to the present Rectors.

Page 88. Dr Wood's portrait in the Hall was copied from that in the Lodge by Thos. Hy. Illidge, a portrait painter of some eminence. He was a constant exhibitor at the Royal Academy. There are two portraits by him of Sir Joshua Walmisley and of the Earl of Derby in the Collegiate Institution, Liverpool (Redgrave's *Dictionary of Artists of the English School*).

Page 89. Sir Thos. Baines, whose monument at Constantinople Prof Palmer succeeded in finding, was of Christ's College, in the Chapel of which College there is a large monument to him and to Sir John Finch, with a long inscription by their tutor, Dr Hy. More.

Page 97. The College possesses a portrait of Dr Miles Bland, which was presented by Mrs French.

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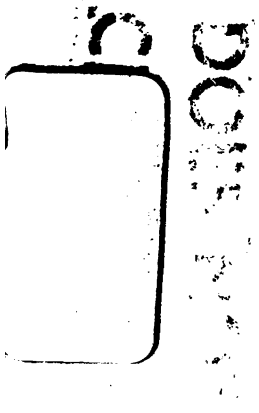

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